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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3122
VOL. CXXXI

DECEMBER 9, 1939

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

1899

1914

1939



on
Service
for
3 generations



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COAL TAR SOAP

Unsurpassed for Purity, Quality,
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LIMITED . SOUTHWARK . LONDON



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H EAVY tin hats tend to stop the circulation that nourishes the hair roots. So there is even more reason in the Services than in Civil life to revive the scalp once a day with a Brylcreem massage! And of course, after a spell 'up the line,' every man looks forward to a wash—and brush up with Brylcreem, the most popular hairdressing in the forces.

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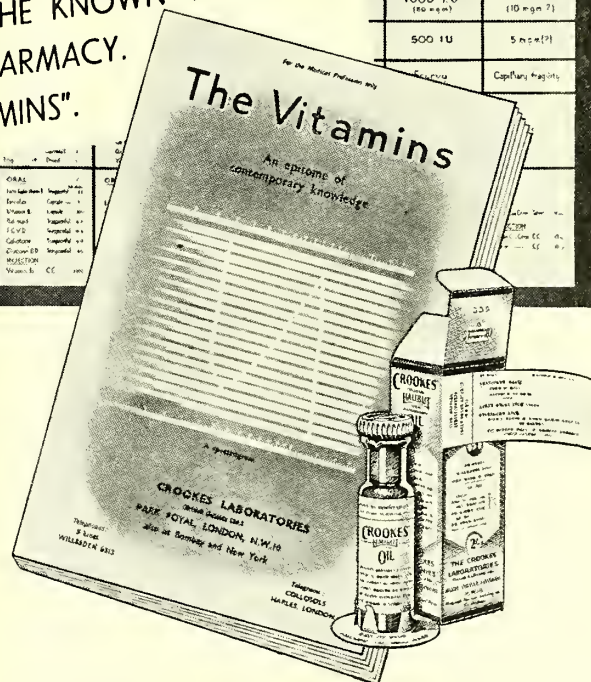
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STRUCTURAL FORMULA											
Absorption Spectrum											
The per tolerance	2,500,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	NO INTERNATIONAL UNIT	2,000,000,000	233,000	NO INTERNATIONAL UNIT	NO INTERNATIONAL UNIT	NO INTERNATIONAL UNIT	20,000	NO INTERNATIONAL UNIT
Method of assay	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical	Chemical
Not known	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Supply daily requirements of a young child	5,000 to 10,000 IU	2,000 IU	2,000 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU
Deficiency disease	Xerophthalmia	Rickets	Rickets	Neurodermatitis	Diarrhoea	Beriberi	Pellagra	Pellagra	Pellagra	Scurvy	Pellagra
The best food sources	Animal liver oils	Fish liver oils	Fish liver oils	Wheat germ	Green leafy vegetables	Whole grains	Yeast	Yeast	Yeast	Citrus fruits	Yeast
Dosage per dose of Crookes	1000 IU	1000 IU	1000 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU	100 IU

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TO FRAME IN YOUR PHARMACY.
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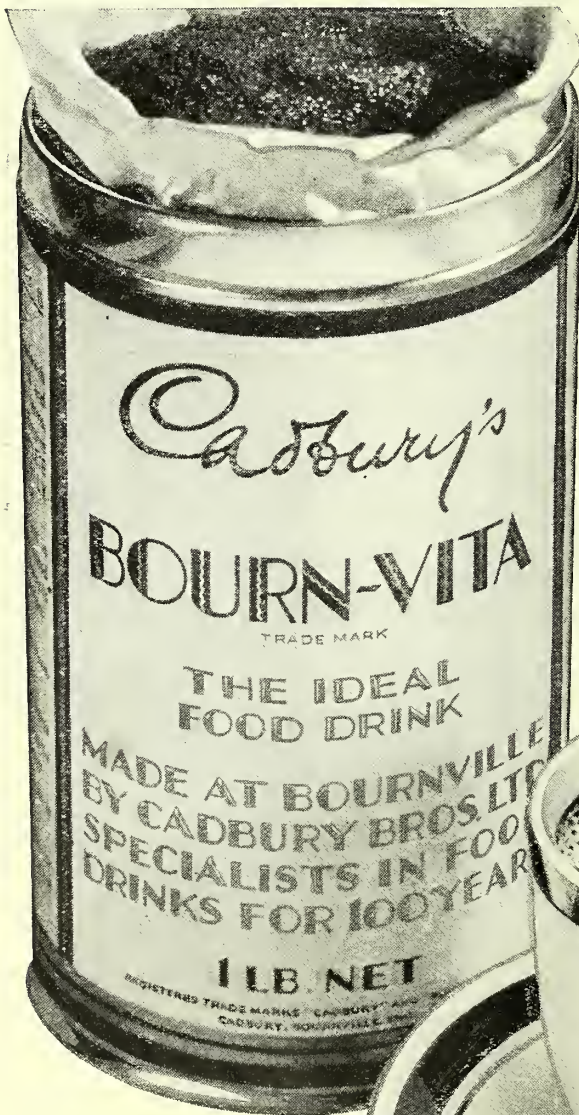
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd. (Manoids)	vi	Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd. (Ess Viotto)	11	Edwards Harlene, Ltd. (Hair Toilet Preparations)	1
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Syr. Ficorum Co., &c.)	5	Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. (Halibut Liver Oil & Capsules)	iv	Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd. (Filter Papers)	x
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks)	x ii	Burgoynne, Burbidges & Co. (Announcement)	16	Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd. (Corner's Oils)	iii
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.		Burrough, James, Ltd. (Alcohol for Perfumery)	Leader Page	Everett, S. & R. J., & Co., Ltd. (Hypodermic Needles)	10
Barker, R., & Son, Ltd. (Infants' Preservative)	vii	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ('Wellcome' Exposure Calculator)	15	Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders)	Leader Page
Barker, R. W., & Co. (Patent Agents)	vi	Cadbury Bros., Ltd. (Bourn-Vita)	4	Ferber, Robt., Ltd. (Tea-Tree Oil)	14
Bayer Products, Ltd. ('Adalin' &c.)	i	Campbell, J. D. (Nicotine Insecticides) ..	xiii	Freeman, Wm., & Co., Ltd. (Suba-Seal Closure)	vi
Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. (Bottles)	xii	Cartwright, W. R., Ltd. (Moorland Indigestion Tablets)	6	Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Lofoten Cod Liver Oil)	vi
Bell, G., & Sons, Ltd. (Cat Powders)	xiii	Centen's D.B. Publishing Co.	14	Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd. (Labels)	v
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Tonic-Phosphates)	Leader Page	Clinical Products, Ltd. (Menopax)	Leader Page	Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery)	xii
Benger's Food, Ltd. (Foods)	ix	Collins, Reynolds & Co., Ltd. (Toilet Preparations, &c.)	Leader Page	Heward, R. H., Co. (Surgical Appliances)	10
Biddle, Sawyer & Co., Ltd. (Digitalin Cryst.)	12	County Perfumery Co. (Brylcreem) ..	Cover ii	Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. ("Charlotte" Hot Water Bottle Cover)	Cover iv
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Epsom Salts, &c.)	ii	Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (C.O.B. Service)..	8	Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd. (Feet Plaisters, &c.)	12
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd. (Lozenges, &c.)	12	Cresswell Bros. (Sponges)	12		
Bob Martin, Ltd. (Dog Medicines)	2	Crookes Laboratories (Halibut Liver Oil)	3		
Booth, J., & Son, Ltd. (Machinery)	7	Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Black-out Signs, &c.)	8		
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The (Radio-Malt)	vii				
British Optical Institute, Ltd.	12				

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INDEX—contd.

Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Ltd. (Cotton Wool)	10	Newball & Mason, Ltd. (Ginger Wine Essence)	12	Sim, Ltd. (Ampoule Files)	ii
Ingram & Royle, Ltd. (Vichy Water &c.)	viii	Ormerod Engineers, Ltd. (Q.P. Emul- sifier)	xi	Simpkin, A. L., & Co., Ltd. (Glucose Medications)	14
Jackson, G., & Sons, Ltd. (Febrifuge)	12	Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. (Clinical Ther- mometers)	11	Singha, The Dr., Co., Ltd. (Asthma Tablets)	vi
Johnson & Sons Manufacturing Chem- ists, Ltd. (Photographic Chemicals)	iii	Pifco, Ltd. (Vibro Massager)	12	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids)	iv
Lanalol, Ltd. (Hair Food)	8	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	13	Smith, T. J., & Nephew, Ltd. (Elasto- plast Bandages, &c.)	10
Lawrence, G. H., Ltd. (Razor Blades &c.)	7	Purfinol, Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin, &c.)	ii	South of England College of Pharmacy	xii
Lennon, Ltd. (South African Agencies) ..	14	Resuffin, Ltd. (Asthma Tablets, &c.)	12	Splendor, Ltd. (Holly-pax)	11
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk)	12	Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co., Ltd.	xi	Sterns, Ltd. (Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.)	xi
Martin, Bob, Ltd. (Dog Medicines)	2	Roche Products, Ltd. (Sedobrol Bonus) ..	v	Stevenson, H. E., & Co., Ltd. (Turtle Oil) Cover iv	
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirit)	16	Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallic Acid, &c.) ..	ii	Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Elastic Hosiery)	Cover iv
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. (Chemicals) Cover iii		Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver)	iv	Thermega, Ltd. (Electric Pads and Blankets)	10
Mundet Cork Products, Ltd. (Corks and Stoppers)	x	Scintillating Sign Service (Black-out Signs)	Leader Page	Town Talk Polish Co. (Liquid Silver Polish)	xiii
Nagase, D., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals, &c.) ..	ii	Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver Salt)	iv	Wagner, R. V. (Dry Bottle Caps)	x
National Glass Works (York), Ltd. (Bottles)	x	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition).....	Leader Page	Wigglesworth, Ltd.	xiv
		Sharpe & Dohme, Ltd. ('Suerets')	9	Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (Coal Tar Soap)	Front Cover
		Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog Medi- cines, &c.)	xiii	Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermo- meters)	Cover iv

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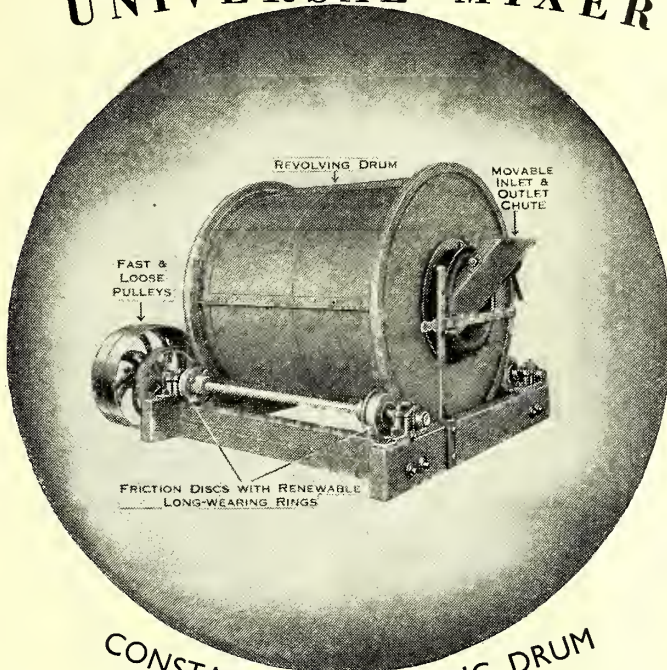


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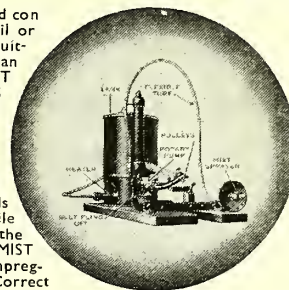
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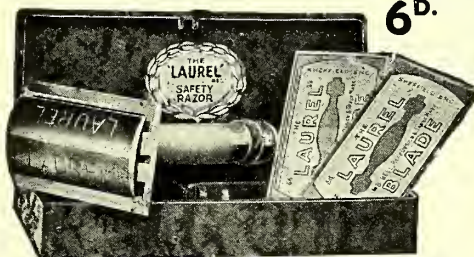
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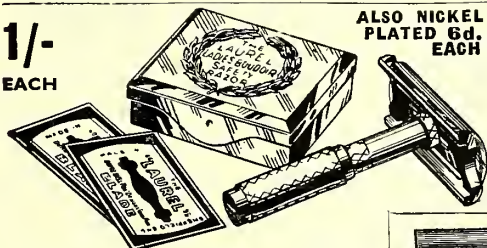
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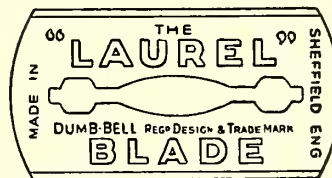
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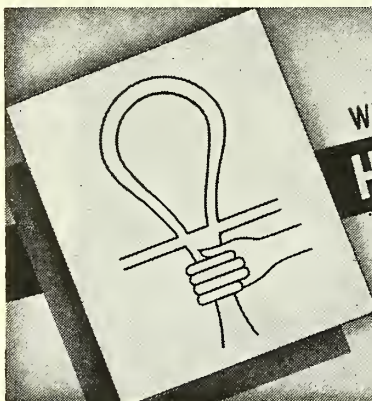
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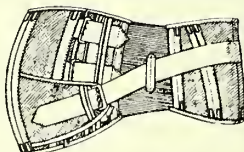
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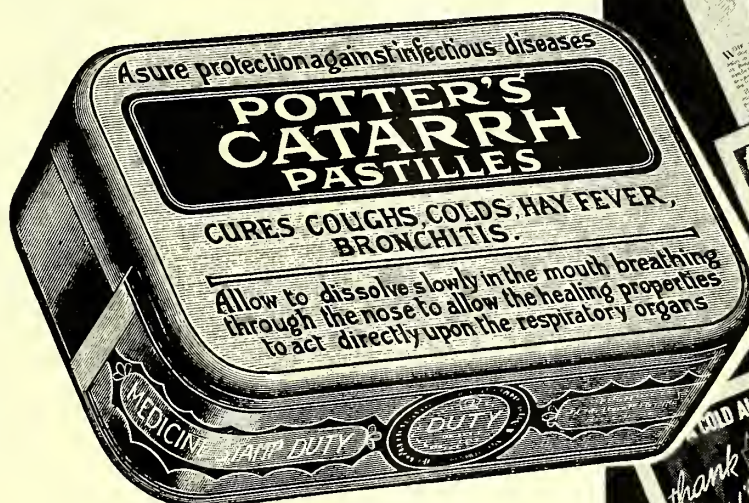
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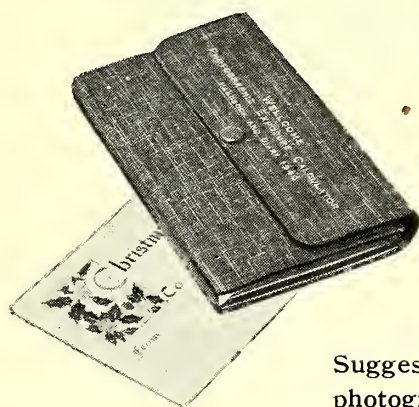


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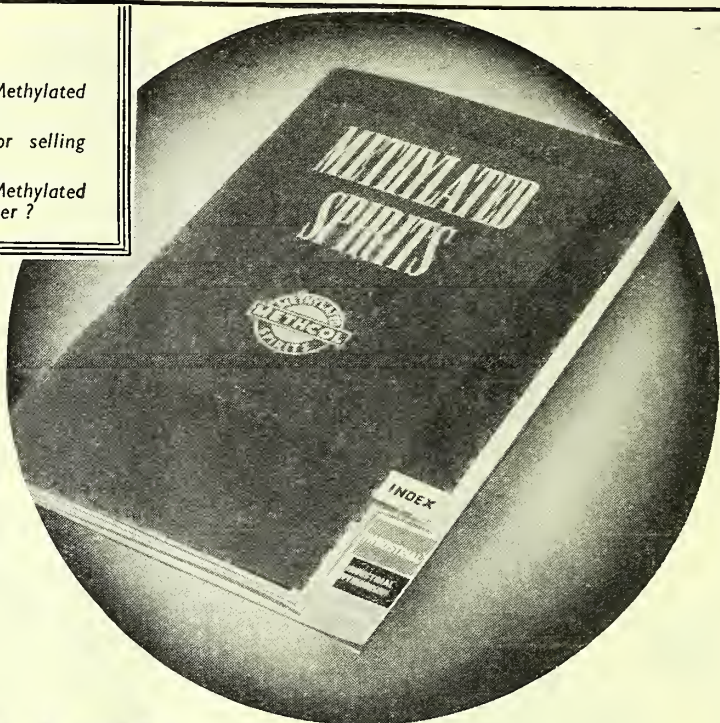
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News of the Week

Business Changes

MR. ARTHUR HARDING, M.P.S., 417 Hemphaw Lane, Stockport, has taken over the business of Miss Ada L. Stover, M.P.S., 6 Buxton Road, High Lane, Stockport.

THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE has now removed from 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, to New Public Offices, Great George Street, S.W.1. The telephone number will remain Whitehall 9040.

THE IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU has moved from Stone House, Bishopsgate, London, and has taken up temporary quarters at 41 Albany Park Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Telephone: Kingston 7125.

Trading with the Enemy

The Board of Trade announce that they have made an Order amending the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) Order, September 13, the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) Order, dated September 30, and the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, dated November 1. The new Order, which is called the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, came into force on December 1. The original Order directs that 278 persons or firms carrying on business in various foreign countries, shall be deemed to be enemies for the purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act; the first amending Order made thirty-six additions, four deletions, and twenty-one amendments and the second amending Order made eighty-one additions, seven deletions, and thirteen amendments. The new Order makes 109 additions, six deletions and sixteen amendments. Traders and others are accordingly warned that it is unlawful to transact business or to have other dealings with any person specified in the original Order, as amended by the three Amendment Orders, without official permission (which will not be granted save in very exceptional circumstances). Offenders will be liable to heavy penalties. The Order has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title "The Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1939" (Statutory Rules & Orders, 1939, No. 1690).

War Risks Insurance

The following announcement on war risks insurance has been made by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Shipping: (1) *Coasting Trade*: By virtue of a new Defence Regulation made under Section 1 of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, and of an Order under the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, which will take effect from December 3, goods covered by a policy of insurance issued under Part II of the War Risks Insurance Act will, when proceeding coastwise between two ports in

the United Kingdom in a vessel which is not due to call at any port outside the United Kingdom, be held to be covered during the sea voyage by that policy without the need for additional marine war risks insurance. Accordingly, a policy under Part II of the Act will cover the goods in transit between any two United Kingdom ports including ports in Northern Ireland.— (2) *Transshipment*: Where goods are destined for, or exported from, the United Kingdom, and are insured against war risks with the War Risks Insurance Office, they will not after December 2 be subjected to additional premium for transshipment at a United Kingdom port where such transshipment is involved. Where insurance other than by declaration against open cover has been effected prior to December 3 additional premium for transshipment at a United Kingdom port will, however, continue to be payable, in accordance with the current published schedule of rates. In the case of declarations against open cover, additional premium for transshipment will be payable in respect of sailings to or from the overseas port prior to December 3.

Chemists' Friends Association

A meeting of the Chemists' Friends Association council was held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on November 29, Mr. E. C. Cripps (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) in the chair. Applications from two manufacturers for inclusion of their products in the C.F. list was considered; that of the Vocalzone Co., Ltd., Carmarthen, was accepted, but the other was referred back for further negotiation. Several additions to the schedules of agreements already signed were approved. Three applications for inclusion in the list of approved distributors by wholesale of C.F. goods were considered, but not accepted. Applications were received from several manufacturers for the approval of the council to changes in wholesale and retail prices that had been found necessary owing to war conditions. Where rates of profit to both retailer and wholesaler were not diminished, the changes were approved, otherwise the applications were referred back for further negotiation. Other matters connected with the administrative work of the Association were dealt with, and the first annual report of the council was formally approved.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.—*John Bell Hills & Lucas, Ltd.*, Halibut oil and malt with colloidal iron (J.B. brand), 1 lb., 1s. 9d., 14s. doz.; 2 lb., 3s. 3d., 26s. doz.; 4 lb., 6s., 48s. doz.; 7 lb., 10s., 80s. doz.; Lotil suntan lotion, 1s. 3d., 8s. doz.; 2s., 13s. doz.; sea and travel sickness capsules (J.B. brand), 1s. 3d., 8s. doz.; 2s., 13s. doz.; Tonic-Phosphates (J.B. brand),

CONTENTS: p. 529
Late news in
Coloured Supplement

4 oz., 2s., 13s. 6d. doz.; 8 oz., 3s. 6d., 24s. doz.; 16 oz., 6s., 40s. doz. *Benbow's Dog Mixture Co., Ltd.*, Benbow's skin ointment for dogs, 6d., 4s. doz. *Genatosan, Ltd.*, New dispensing pack, not applicable to Ireland (Eire), Calsprate brand of soluble calcium aspirin, tin of 1,000 tablets, packed in rouleaux of 20, 17s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., powder, 15s. 1b.; 1-lb., 12s. 6d. 1b.; 7-lb., 10s. 6d. 1b. *Harwoods Laboratories, Ltd.*, Serocalcin, boxes of 20 tablets, 3s., 27s. doz.; 60, 7s. 6d., 67s. 6d. doz.; 100, 10s. 6d., 94s. 6d. doz.; 250, 22s. 6d., 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. *Lanalol, Ltd.*, Lanalol shampoo (liquid soap), 2s. 6d., 22s. 6d. doz. *Lintox, Ltd.*, (distributors, *A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd.*), Lintox, new pint size, 6s. 6d., 52s. doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 23s. 6d., 188s. doz.

ALTERATIONS.—*Beiersdorf, Ltd.*, Bonus of 25 per cent. in goods to retailers in return for window display applies to £1 orders of any one product (assorted sizes available), or to £2 parcels of Nivea products, assorted. *Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd.*, Vio-ray malt, 2s., 15s. doz.; 3s. 6d., 27s. doz. *Dae Health Laboratories, Ltd.*, Veet, Bonus of thirteen to doz. on three-doz. orders withdrawn. *J. E. Ellis, Ltd.*, Daisy powder and tablets—The manufacturers have discontinued all existing packs in favour of the following: Powders, single, 2d. each, box of 7, 1s., 9s. doz.; box of 20, 2s. 9d., 24s. doz.; card of 20, 24s. doz. Tablets, 3d. size, 2s. doz.; 6d., 4s. 6d., one dozen, 4s.; 1s. 3d., 11s. doz.; 3s., 27s. doz.; 5s., 45s. doz.; stamped, 1s. 3d. size, 12s. doz.; 3s., 30s. doz.; 5s., 50s. doz. *Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.*, Harvey's remedies for the horse, Carriage now paid to retailers on orders value £5, instead of £10 as formerly. *Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd.*, Hobson's Pick-Em-Up feet shampoo, 1d., 8d. doz., 7s. 6d. gross; dredger boxes, 4d., 2s. 8d. doz.; six doz., 2s. 7d. doz.; twelve doz., 2s. 6d. doz. *Lambert Pharmacal Co.*, Listerine tooth-paste, new size, 1s. 9d., 14s. doz.; revised quantity terms: Parcels of £1 and over subject to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; £2 and over to 5 per cent.; and £4 and over to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.

Miscellaneous

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—At Sudbury, Suffolk, recently, Harry Lewis, market salesman, was summoned for selling phenolated iodine not of the quality demanded. It was stated that the sample purchased contained no phenol and only 1.7 per cent. of iodine. Defendant was fined £1.

INQUESTS.—At Paddington, London, recently, a verdict of suicide was recorded on G. W. Lowenberg, whose death was due to barbituric poisoning. Other suicide verdicts recorded recently include deaths from drinking hydrochloric acid (Coventry and Birmingham), carbolic acid (Coventry), and nitric acid (West Bromwich).

BIRMINGHAM ANALYST'S REPORT.—According to the report for the third quarter of 1939 of the Birmingham City analyst 1,394 samples were submitted for examination during the period, of which fourteen were taken formally and 1,380 informally. The total number of drugs analysed was sixty-eight of which three, all fluid magnesia, were incorrect.

ROTA SCHEME AT BURY.—Under a rota scheme arranged by local chemists, two of their number remain open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays until 7.30 p.m. (general closing time 7 p.m.) and on Tuesdays (early closing day) between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. On Sundays, one chemist opens from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. The names of the chemists on duty are displayed in the doctors' surgeries as well as in pharmacies in the area.

LIGHTING OFFENCE.—For allowing an unobscured light to shine from his premises, Mr. D. R. Hudson, M.P.S., Skegness, was at Skegness Police Court on November 28 fined £1. Defending solicitor explained that the circumstances were unusual as the door through which the light shone had been kept closed since the war but a large package of medicines had to be delivered on the evening in question and as the package would not pass through the light trap which had been built inside the shop door the other door was opened for a few minutes.

Irish Notes

PHARMACISTS' RETREAT.—At a week-end retreat for pharmacists conducted at the Jesuit Fathers' House of Retreat, Milltown Park, Dublin, from November 25 to 27, chemists attended from Dublin, Meath, Wicklow, Tipperary, and Roscommon.

SOCIETY'S EVIDENCE BEFORE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.—Evidence on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was given recently before the Eire Commission on Vocational Organisation by Sir T. Robinson (president), and Messrs. P. C.

Cahill (Vice-president), J. A. O'Rourke (a member of Council), and J. J. Kerr (registrar).

LADIES' SOCIAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the ladies' pharmacy social committee, Belfast, on November 29, it was decided to hold the annual dance in the Plaza, Belfast, on Wednesday, January 17, the proceeds to be in aid of war comforts and the pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. Invitations will not be sent out, but tickets will be obtainable from members of the committee: Mrs. McGregor (chairman), Miss Crawford (treasurer), the Mesdames F. Storey, Martin, Abernethy, Hogg, Kyle, McDowell and Maguire, and the Misses Laverty, Barry, Murray, Fox and Forrest.

CHRISTMAS TRADING HOURS.—The following hours of business in the Greater Dublin area during the Christmas season have been agreed between the Irish Drug Association and the chemists' branch of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks: Monday, December 18 to Thursday, December 21, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Friday, December 22, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, December 23, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, December 24, 11.15 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.; December 25, no opening. December 26, 11.15 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. "It is suggested," says an I.D.A. report, "that where possible facilities to travel home for the Christmas Season should be granted to employees who are working and living away from their relatives. Members are reminded that it is only necessary to allow one half-holiday in the fortnight beginning December 18 to December 31."



BENEVOLENT FUND DANCE.—Members of organising committee for dance of Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Front row, left to right: Messrs. T. B. O'Sullivan (treasurer), F. J. Roche (chairman), C. A. Collis and Brendan Smith (secretaries). Also in the group are Messrs. P. C. Cahill, C. J. Staunton, G. O'Neill, T. J. Gleeson, T. Crowley, D. O'Sullivan, the Misses F. M. Flood, O'Shea, Fox, Morris, Lawlor, Hession, Caulfield and Heraty, and Mrs. Somers.

Scottish Notes

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., announce that their Scottish representative (Mr. I. H. Williamson) has been called up for military service, and request customers in Scotland to send orders direct until a new representative is appointed.

N.H.I. ACCOUNTS.—A correspondent writes: "Many panel chemists are of the opinion that immediate application should be made for a war-time bonus to be added to National Health Insurance monthly accounts. This would lessen the loss at present experienced through rising overheads and other costs."

CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Following its fifth annual valuation, the Chemists' Friendly Society has decided to give additional benefits to members. The new rates of benefit will be: Men, 25s.; single women, 20s.; married women, 17s. Disablement benefit will be paid at the rate of 12s. 6d. for men, 10s. for single women, and 8s. 6d. for married women. Maternity benefit has been increased to £4. Non-cash benefits have also been increased. Two-thirds of the cost of dental treatment will now be paid, with 15s. towards the expense of optical appliances and a maximum of three guineas for ophthalmic treatment. For medical and surgical appliances four-fifths of the first £5 will be granted, and 15s. weekly, up to a maximum total of £5, for treatment in a hospital.

National Pharmaceutical Union

MEETINGS of the executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4/5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on November 28, Mr. B. Pugh Davies in the chair. The secretary reported that further negotiations had taken place with the Home Office regarding the use of an outside light to distinguish a chemist's shop, and that information had been received that an order applying to all shops was being drafted. It was agreed to press for a quick decision in view of the Christmas trade. The change in statutory hours of closing of retail shops was considered, and it was decided that the policy of shorter hours for chemists, within reasonable limits depending upon local requirements, should be supported. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary were nominated to represent the N.P.U. upon a deputation from various bodies interested in the supply of medicines for evacuee children to the Minister of Health. Other matters discussed included war-risks insurance surcharges, civil liabilities (war-time legislation), war-time prices and the Price of Goods Act.

The question of publishing the Drug Tariff was considered; also the necessity of revising the deposit payable by insured persons for bottles. The secretary reported that the Ministry had already agreed to increases being made and that Part V of the Drug Tariff was to be issued as a separate document to all chemists undertaking Insurance dispensing. In view of the gradual return to normal routine due to the absence of enemy air-raids, it was decided to resume a restricted programme of local organisation. Establishment of a Pharmaceutical War Emergency Reserve Committee was considered, and it was decided to invite the Company Chemists' Association to send representatives to meet representatives of the N.P.U. Executive, in order to consider whether such a committee could become a permanent feature, to deal with business matters affecting both private and company chemists.

A meeting of the directors of N.P.U., Ltd., was held on the same day, and it was agreed that the Company's seal should be attached to the C.F. agreement with the Vocalzone Co., Ltd., 12 Llammas Street, Carmarthen.

C.D.A. Matters

The secretary reported that, of the claims left outstanding at the October meeting, eighteen had remained dormant, one had been abandoned by the complainant, and three had been settled. The claims settled were in respect of damage to plant growths alleged to have been caused by a fumigant supplied by a member; damage to clothing due to contact with sealing jet; and indisposition alleged to have been aggravated by medicine supplied. Four other cases, possibly involving heavy claims, were the subject of negotiation. Nine claims had arisen since the last meeting of the directors, and in seven settlements had been effected, two of them arising out of the supply of veterinary preparations, two the result of damage to clothing caused by leakage of contents of bottles, and the others resulting from errors of judgment on the part of cycling errand boys. The seven claims had been met by payments amounting to £28. The secretary reported that four members had been defended against summonses issued against them under the Lighting Restrictions Order. In two of them an assistant had also been summoned, for causing lights to be visible. Summonses against the assistants had been dismissed, and the employers had been fined 5s. and £1 respectively. The other summonses had been dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. A successful defence had been put forward to two summonses against members under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act alleging that bleach ointment not of the nature, substance and quality demanded had been supplied. Representations had been made to the Ministry of Home Security against the use of the title "bleach ointment" on the ground that the word "ointment" was ill-chosen and likely to cause confusion, since the product was not to be used for the purpose for and in the manner in which ointments are generally used. Alternative titles that would not result in such confusion had been put forward for consideration. Legal advice has been given to members upon a variety of subjects, and the secretary reported upon analyses undertaken under the "free analyses" benefit. Fifty shares were transferred to new members.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Carrying On

Your reports of the annual meeting of the Ulster Chemists' Association (p. 506) and of a council meeting of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation (p. 507) make good reading. In each case there is disclosed a record of strenuous work involving a multiplicity of detail. "We provide," said Mr. E. A. Richey, president of the Ulster Chemists' Association, "a service that is essential to the civil population." This concise statement of the main work of pharmacy during the war cannot be bettered; and it will be well for us to remember it if work becomes oppressive in its monotony and if, when the shop is closed, we are unable to review the transactions of the day with satisfaction. Organised pharmacy in Northern Ireland seems to have thought of everything essential—stocks, price changes, first aid, collaboration with other bodies. I need not continue the list of subjects. Similarly, the executive body of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation has tackled a surprising number of problems arising from business exigencies.

Medical Research

Influenza, new biological standards and vitamin K afford examples of recent medical research on three pages of your last week's issue. We shall be wise in declining to dogmatise about the nature and treatment of influenza, a complaint on which our advice is frequently asked during the winter. I have a clear recollection of the so-called Russian influenza of the early nineties, with its prostrating gastric dysfunction; in contrast I recall a more recent visitation when almost the only symptom was a high temperature, and the family doctor auscultated day by day in the vain expectation of finding something amiss in the region of the lungs. The remarks on Pfeiffer's bacillus in the revised Ministry of Health memorandum on influenza are

judicious. Experience suggests that gargling may side-track an attack, if adopted early enough: other observers favour a large dose of quinine at a selected moment, with or without the use of a gargle. Work on biological standards has resulted in the international adoption of two more with which we must make ourselves acquainted, and the advent of vitamin K seems to bring us within measurable distance of the time when each letter of the alphabet will be appropriated for such designations: we shall then have to recommence, presumably, with AA, BB, and so forth.

A Half-holiday Dispute

What is the exact point of the protest made by fourteen doctors, 140 residents and "others" in Stirling (p. 504) against the making of a weekly half-holiday order for chemists' shops? It may be remembered that Mr. Duncan Macwhebbie, in "Waverley," on one occasion "whipped down Dallas of St. Martin's Styles from a shelf, where that venerable work roosted, with Stair's Institutions, Dirleton's Doubts, Balfour's Practiques, and a parcel of old account-books"; and it may be that the authority to whom Stirling Town Council remitted the protest has had recourse to the same sources of erudition. By the time that this paragraph appears the matter will probably have been decided; but in any case the few details published leave at least one of your readers desirous of knowing more. Is it the half-holiday, or the manner of ordering it, that is objected to? Have the pharmacists of Stirling so conducted themselves that in the eyes of the objectors they are disqualified from claiming the weekly respite now almost universal? Is the population of the burgh more subject to epidemics than the average Scottish community? Or is the love of argument more highly developed there than elsewhere?

Imperial and Foreign News

Australia

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY ACT.—A Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act was passed by the Queensland Parliament in November. It gives the Pharmacy Board increased disciplinary powers, but makes no alteration in the provisions of the 1936 Act prohibiting the extension of company pharmacy in that State.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL OPPOSED BY PHARMACISTS.—A private member has introduced a Bill into the South Australian Legislative Assembly to compel the Pharmacy Board to register certain unregistered men who have not passed the prescribed examinations. Strenuous opposition to the Bill has been organised by pharmacists. The Bill is at the second reading stage.

CONTROL OF PRICES.—The Commonwealth Government has issued a number of Proclamations and Orders regulating and controlling prices, but few affect pharmacy. Certain drugs have been specified as being subject to special control, but for the remainder an averaging system is permitted by the Prices Commissioner to be applied. Under this system, prices current on August 31 are taken as the standard. Wholesale fluctuations after that date may be averaged out, and no exception will be taken to corresponding increases in retail prices provided the usual margins are not exceeded.

COMPANY PHARMACY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The New South Wales Government has decided to introduce legislation dealing with company pharmacy. According to an official statement made by the premier in the Legislative Assembly on November 1, the Government will bring forward a Bill next Session prohibiting any further extension of company pharmacies in the State. The Bill will be made retrospective to November 1, 1939. A close canvass of members of Parliament has disclosed that the House is practically unanimous in its desire to have the legislation passed as early as possible. It is proposed to recognise all existing companies, but only to the extent of the number of pharmacies carried on by them at November 1. From this date all new pharmacies opened must be individually owned.

Canada

A SOURCE OF INFORMATION.—An article on "Pharmacy in Canada," from the *C. & D.*, August, 19, p. 231, is reprinted in the November 1 issue of the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal."

NO SIGNATURE NEEDED.—As a result of protests made to the Commissioner of Excise, Ottawa, by the chairman of the council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, amendments have been made to the regulations governing sales of wood alcohol so as to render unnecessary the signature of the purchaser when buying "anti-freeze" mixtures from chemists.

CODEINE RESTRICTIONS POSTPONED.—Regulations requiring a physician's prescription before liquid cough preparations containing codeine can be supplied have been temporarily lifted. An Order in Council has been passed to permit the sale, without prescription, of preparations containing not more than one-half grain of codeine per fluid ounce during a period of four months from November 1. The manufacturers' representatives and Canadian Pharmaceutical Association have made an unsuccessful effort to have the exemption extended beyond that period.

France

REQUEST FOR MORE LIGHT.—The French Government is being requested by Paris shopkeepers to permit increased war-time lighting of shop windows during the winter, when the streets are dark by 4.30 p.m. Steps have already been taken to meet the claims of shopkeepers and tradesmen by authorising "indirect" lighting of shop windows after nightfall, and an apparatus is being tested which will permit air-raid wardens to cut off electric street lamps should the automatic switches fail to work.

PERFUME INDUSTRY AND THE WAR.—French perfume manufacturers admit the probability of an improvement in exports of French-made perfumes on account of the war. There is already a noticeable increase in consumption abroad, benefiting not only neutral but also and particularly French perfumers, who are being given every possible support by the Government. A factor that is proving particularly favourable is the Allied blockade of Germany, which has practically cut off German manufacturers from the South American market. Difficulty in obtaining raw materials is also hampering German manufacturers, so that

French firms have been receiving larger orders from the Scandinavian countries, notably Denmark, and from Turkey and Italy, difficulties of sea transport to which countries are absent. Certain quota systems have been somewhat relaxed since the beginning of the war, notably in Brazil and Portugal. The main regret of the French manufacturer today is the impossibility of exporting to Great Britain. Within France, business is frankly poor. Retailers, uncertain of the morrow, are trying to reduce the size of their stocks, and frequently cutting out brands that are less frequently asked for. There is, however, a general impression that the position will improve. Manufacturers have little difficulty in obtaining raw materials, even of items requisitioned for arms manufacture, for the Perfumers' Syndicate has made arrangements whereby the army provides them with these materials as required.

South Africa

STATEMENT BY CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.—According to an announcement by certain large firms of chemical importers and manufacturers on the Witwatersrand, South Africa's imported chemical and drug requirements, valued at several million pounds a year, are not likely to be curtailed in any way as a result of the war. Supplies that in the past have been purchased from Germany can, almost without exception, be replaced by similar supplies from Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands and Canada. Provided raw materials are regularly available—and it is expected that they will be in the near future—South African manufacturers also expect to increase their output of drugs and chemicals for local consumption. The British Government has prohibited export from Great Britain of certain chemicals and drugs which are essential for the army and air-raid precautions requirements, but export licences for some of these preparations have increasingly been granted, and it is anticipated that as the shipping position improves export prohibitions will be maintained on few of the chemicals required in South Africa. It is pointed out that certain German proprietary preparations will no longer be obtainable when supplies at present in the country are exhausted, but, as already suggested, there are equivalents for the majority of them. South African importers believe that in recent years British chemists have generally kept pace with German advances.

SHORTAGE OF DRESSINGS.—Increased demand for surgical dressings from hospitals and nursing associations, due to the war, has led to a serious shortage of two-inch bandages and fine-quality cotton-wool in several large centres in South Africa. Some wholesale chemists insist that the shortage is only temporary and point out that all surgical dressings used in South Africa are imported, while the war has upset normal replacement of supplies. Since the beginning of the war the hospitals and organisations such as the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade have been buying up large supplies of bandages and cotton-wool, and wholesale chemists have had to fill large Government and Defence Department contracts. The bandage of widest use in the Union is the two-inch, and so great has been the demand for it in Cape Town that there is hardly one to be obtained in the Cape Peninsula, though there are still fair supplies of the wider and narrower bandages. It is also almost impossible to buy a $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. or 1-lb. packet of first-quality cotton-wool in the city, though considerable supplies of the poorer quality are still available. The increased war-time demand for surgical dressings has been allowed for in placing further orders overseas, but the disorganisation of shipping to South Africa has held up supplies, and the fact that bandages and cotton-wool can only be exported from Great Britain under licence may lead to a reduction of the quantity sold to South Africa, and force importers to seek supplies in the United States or elsewhere. It may even encourage local manufacture.

United States

PROPOSED U.S.P. CHANGES.—A plan approved by the Board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia, for submission to the U.S.P. Convention in 1940, incorporates a number of changes in the present procedure of publication. Under the plan a new Pharmacopœia would be issued every five years, with Supplements appearing two-and-a-half years after each, and emergency changes in standards published as leaflets when required.

Stock Exchange Prices

THE CHEMISTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE Co., LTD.—The seventeenth annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1939, show that membership and premium income has steadily increased, while claims in the fire account have been exceptionally low (under 19 per cent. of premium income). There have been several large claims in the employers' liability account, resulting in considerable increases of payments made during the year of account and in provision for claims still outstanding. Financially the year has again been successful and funds are now over £42,000, an increase of nearly £4,000, despite heavy tax commitments (more than £1,600 has to be provided for the year of account). Departmental accounts show only that portion of the business retained; and additional reserves, apart from statutory reserves for unexpired risks, have reached a substantial sum. The surplus funds exceed statutory reserves by nearly £32,000. There has naturally been a considerable depreciation in the market value of investments due to the outbreak of war, but all investments are gilt-edged and can be realised immediately.

George H. Fellows, druggist and chemist, 85 Maryhill Road, Glasgow.—The creditors met recently at Glasgow, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing ranking liabilities of £1,366 12s. 3d., of which £534 10s. 9d. was due to the trade; £817 8s. 3d. to cash creditors, and £14 13s. 3d. to partly secured creditors. The latter were the bankers, who claimed £67 2s. 3d., and as security they held a life policy of an estimated surrender value of £52 9s. After allowing £58 4s. 9d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £221 0s. 3d., or a deficiency of £1,145 12s. The principal asset was stock, £523 13s. 11d., estimated to realise £225. Debtor commenced trading in 1933 with £400 lent to him by a relative. Accounts for the year to January, 1938, showed sales of £1,132, with a net profit of £155, while in the following twelve months there was a net profit of £55 on sales of £1,126. Debtor attributed his present position to lack of capital, competition, and bad debts. It was stated that a trust deed had been executed to Mr. I. L. Beveridge, C.A., of 128 Hope Street, Glasgow, and the creditors decided that the business should be continued under the deed, with a view to sale as a going concern or to an offer by debtor. A committee was appointed.

\pounds i shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 30 1938	Oct. 31 1939	Nov. 30 1939
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. . .	26 3	23 9	23 9
Amalgamated Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord. . .	25 6	20 9	20 9
" " " , Deferred . . .	11 3	9 6	9 4½
Aspro, 5s. . .	11 6	12 6	13 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. . .	22 9	21 9	21 9
Beechams Pills, Deferred 2s. 6d. . .	7 6	7 3	8 3
Benger's Food, Ord. . .	19 6	17 6	17 0
Benzol & By-Products, Cum. Particip. Pref. . .	18 0	19 6	19 3
Berger, Lewis, & Sons, Ord. . .	48 0	44 9	42 6
Blundell, Spence & Co. . .	12 3	8 9	8 6
Boake, Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. . .	20 6	12 6	13 9
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ord. 5s. . .	39 3	42 6	39 9
" " " , 7% "A" Pref. Ord. . .	32 6	27 6	27 6
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Prefd. . .	28 6	23 9	25 0
Borax Consolidated, Deferred Ord. . .	27 0	25 9	25 0
Bovril, Ord. . .	27 1½	24 9	23 9
" " " , Deferred . . .	20 4½	18 6	20 1½
British Industrial Plastics (formerly British Cyanides), Ord. 2s. . .	2 0	1 9	2 1½
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. . .	21 9	21 3	22 6
British Glues & Chemicals, Ord. 4s. . .	4 4½	5 6	5 3
British Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord. . .	41 0	38 0	38 9
British Oxygen Co., Ord. . .	71 0	76 3	70 0
British Photo Industries, 6% Cum. Pref. . .	3 3	3 0	3 2½
Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ord. . .	18 6	15 6	16 0
Bush, W. J., & Co., 5% Pref. £5 . . .	100 0	90 0	85 0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. . .	3 7½	2 6	1 3
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord. . .	27 0	18 0	20 3
Crosfield, Joseph, & Sons, 6½% Pref. . .	27 0	23 6	24 3
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. . .	2 4½	1 9	1 9
" " " , 7½% Pref. . .	21 6	22 6	22 6
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. . .	3 9	2 6	2 6
" " " " " , 6% Cum. Particip. Pref. . .	6 3	5 0	5 0
Field, J. C. & J., Ord. . .	23 9	23 0	22 6
Galloway, P. H., Ord. 2s. . .	2 10½	2 1½	2 6
" " " , 7½% Cum. Pref. . .	26 0	20 0	20 0
Genatosan, 1s. shares . . .	5 0	5 1½	5 3
Gossage, William, 6½% Pref. . .	26 9	23 6	25 6
Greiff-Chemical Holdings, Cum. Pref. 10s. . .	9 9	8 9	8 3
" " " , Ord. 5s. . .	5 3	5 0	5 9
Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ord. . .	8 3	6 3	6 3
Grout & Co., Ord. . .	9 3	12 6	12 6
Hodders, Ord. 1s. . .	0 7½	0 7½	0 6
Iford, Ord. . .	26 9	21 3	22 6
" " " , 6% Pref. . .	25 0	20 7½	21 6
Imperial Chemical Industries, 7% Pref. . .	31 0	30 0	31 4½
" " " , Ord. . .	30 9	29 0	30 6
International Sponge Importers, 6% Pref. . .	3 6	4 6	5 0
Knight, John, 25% Prefd. Ord. . .	90 0	73 9	77 6
Laporte, B., & Co., Ltd., Ord. . .	83 9	57 6	58 0
Lever Bros., 7% Pref. . .	28 6	26 6	26 3
" " " , 8% Pref. . .	30 6	26 9	26 9
" " " , 20% Prefd. 5s. . .	18 3	15 9	16 6
Lewis & Burrows, Ord. . .	21 3	21 3	21 3
" " " , 6% Pref. . .	20 0	20 0	18 9
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ord. £5 . . .	£14½	£14½	£16½
Macleans, 6% Red. Pref. . .	21 6	17 6	18 6
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. . .	1 3	1 3	1 3
Nathan, J., & Co. (Glaxo), 7% Pref. . .	21 6	20 3	21 6
" " " , 8% Prefd. 10s. . .	11 4½	9 0	9 6
" " " , Ord., 1s. . .	6 0	4 0	3 6
Pears, A. & F., 5% Deb. £100 . . .	£107	£98	£97½
Reckitt & Sons, Ord. . .	102 6	91 3	95 0
Sangers, Ord. 5s. . .	21 6	19 9	20 3
Sanitas Co., The, 9% Pref. . .	25 6	23 6	22 6
Sanitas Trust, 10% Particip. Pref. . .	26 9	21 3	21 6
Smith, Stephen, & Co., Ord. 5s. . .	8 7½	7 9	8 9
Spratt's Patent, Ord. . .	46 6	46 3	45 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref. . .	23 9	22 0	21 9
United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ord. . .	48 9	42 6	44 6
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. . .	24 0	21 0	22 3
Virol, Ord. . .	29 3	26 3	26 3
" " " , 7% Pref. . .	24 6	21 3	23 3
White, A. J., Ltd., Ord. 10s. . .	16 9	13 9	13 9
White, Timothy, & Taylors, 7½% Pref. . .	28 7½	25 3	27 0
" " " , Ord. 5s. . .	22 6	19 3	22 0
Woodlands, Chemists, Ord. 2s. . .	0 9	0 3	0 6½
Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% Cum. Pref. . .	22 9	23 1½	23 1½

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Vocationalism in Pharmacy

SIR.—Interesting points are raised by "Mistura" in his letter (*C. & D.*, December 2, p. 518). He asks: Is vocationalism "the modern term for the older proposition of one man, one job"? In a sense, yes; but I believe it means much more. It can be said that vocationalism aims at (1) restoring guiding principles to economic life, and (2) establishing peace, based on justice, between conflicting interests. Justice has been defined as: A constant and permanent habit or intention to give each one his due. How can this be brought about? Gradually. By replacing free competition by fair and regulated competition; by implementing the principle of the living wage, the just price, and so forth. The vocational council is the regulator of competition. The large departmental stores? An extremely difficult problem. The evidence suggests that vested interests have decided to corner all the business. If they should succeed in doing so "John Free-Man" will be "John Cog-in-the-Wheel-Man." A poor exchange. Why not "stet" the position and apply a special tax according to the number of departments. Take a case of conflicting interests, e.g. the sale of films, processing, etc. Naturally the chemist has rights here; but I would say they are not exclusive. The professional photographer or dealer has just claims, too. The chemist's right to sell chemicals, etc., is more in the nature of a strict right—"special training and qualification." In the case of films, etc., his title is very good. As "Mistura" points out, he was "the first to introduce photography as an amateur pastime to the general public." Hence his right cannot be destroyed by those who came later in the day. Although the multiple stores are, in fact, reaping where the chemist has sown this does not invalidate the chemist's prior claim. Another problem: Wines. Here we have a legal right, but many would prefer not to exercise the right if they were protected in the exercise of their true profession. Perhaps the heart of the system might be explained in this way: Let the cobbler stick to his last, but take care to ensure that the last will provide the owner with the means to live and rear his family in reasonable comfort and security. True vocationalism will not be introduced by compulsion. The ideal is to preserve liberty and ensure that its results are beneficial to society. This means the rejection of totalitarianism, whether of the right or of the left; likewise the doctrine of absolute liberty. Unrestricted free competition cannot be accepted as the basis of economic life because it destroys the freedom of the small man and ends in monopolistic control in the hands of the few.—Yours faithfully,

Dun Laoghaire.

J. A. O'ROURKE.

Dispensing in Eire

SIR,—With reference to the Vocational Commission now taking evidence from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, I am very disappointed with the feeble attempt by the latter body to improve the status of chemists. I think the point should have been stressed that dispensing of medicines be confined to chemists as in England under the panel system. If the medicine at present supplied by dispensary doctors was dispensed by chemists, it would, I contend, be much more satisfactory for the patient and more economical for the Minister of Health. Doctors are not trained in compounding and there is frightful waste in most dispensaries. I don't know what the Council has in mind as regards the "closest co-operation with the medical profession," but my experience is that we provincial chemists are being sat on by the medical profession. Let the doctors prescribe and the chemists do the compounding—that is the kind of co-operation we want.—Yours faithfully,

IRISHMAN (28/11).

Scottish Insurance Dispensing Terms

SIR,—"Pharma" in his letter [*C. & D.*, December 2, p. 518] has the wholehearted approval of the rank and file of Scottish panel chemists. We must not allow the action of the Standing Committee to go unchallenged. Last year we were told that the matter of better remuneration would be put on a proper basis for 1940, and the assistance of Professor Annan, C.A., was being used in order to prove our case. This has now been done and a well-substantiated claim submitted to the Department of Health; then suddenly we are told that the matter cannot be

proceeded with in order not to embarrass the Government! What a sop to hand out to long-suffering miserably paid pharmacists. Does the Standing Committee realise that more and more, year by year, the "rotten" conditions imposed upon an extra loyal body of British national workers has steadily embarrassed them? As "Pharma" points out, this is a pre-war claim of long duration and it is stupid of the Committee to infer that its fulfilment would in any way embarrass the Government. Right and left workers are demanding war bonuses to meet the cost of living and if we are to be denied justice in our claim who are we that we should not equally be treated? The Government did not fail to surcharge us 10 per cent. during the financial crisis. The time would appear to be near when we shall require fulfilment of our claim and a war-bonus in addition.

Yours faithfully,

SCOT (4/12).

Price Indications on Proprietaries

SIR,—A useful suggestion in regard to price indication on proprietaries was made by Mr. W. T. Frost (*C. & D.*, November 25, p. 502). In addition to facilitating the location of an article, especially when stocked end-on, it would be particularly helpful in distinguishing between the different sizes. Now that some of the toilet creams packed in jars and cartons are put up in sixpenny sizes, the difference between the sixpenny carton and the 1s. or 1s. 3d. size is not easily discerned unless the two are placed side by side for comparison. The same difficulty applies to some of the 6d. and 1s. bottles of perfumes. A uniform system of pricing would also be of much use for proprietaries which are not sold frequently, and which are usually higher priced articles. One obvious retort to a suggestion of this kind is that all goods should be marked off before being put into stock, a very sound principle but a council of perfection. For my own part I have followed this rule as far as possible, but for the chemist who is single-handed it is not so easy. It cannot be done when there is no invoice to hand, and it should not require doing with goods which are bought in quantity and sold fairly rapidly.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. (27/11).

Proprietaries in N.H.I. Dispensing

SIR,—It is reported from Blackburn (*C. & D.*, December 2, p. 510) that a chemist had put into stock supplies of a French preparation on the request of a medical practitioner who had since left the district and the chemist had the supplies on his hands. I am afraid this is not an unusual occurrence, although it may be the first time that the question has been brought before an Insurance committee. Most panel chemists have had somewhat similar experiences; a doctor decides to prescribe a special preparation, and naturally does not want the patient to wait several days before receiving it, so he asks the chemist if he has it in stock, and if not, "You had better get a few in, as I am going to order it." The chemist cannot well refuse, he receives one or two prescriptions for it, and then as in the case reported the doctor goes away. What happens more frequently is that the prescriber changes over to some other proprietary and drops the first one. Medical men complain of the proprietaries advertised to the public on the ground that their persuasive matter induces persons to try one after another in the constant hope that the next one will prove to be the cure. Yet they do exactly the same thing when they prescribe proprietaries, although these may be termed "ethical." I remember one pharmacy where there was a large cupboard full of these unused lines, and the value of the dead stock in that cupboard must have cancelled the profits of the dispensing department over a considerable period.

Yours faithfully,

PANEL CHEMIST (2/12).

Medicines after Closing-time

SIR,—It is debatable whether a rota system after the evening closing hour is really necessary. In the discussion at North-East London (*C. & D.*, November 25, p. 480) one member on a rota for five shops said he had not had a single customer during his Sunday evening duty. Is this want of custom to be attributed

solely to the black-out conditions, or are there other factors contributing to it, such as evacuation, because one would scarcely expect in such a district as North-East London that out of five pharmacies not a single customer required some sort of medicine on Sunday evening. From the Thames Valley comes a similar report (*C. & D.*, December 2, p. 504) that there is little dispensing after black-out time, and this seems to be the general experience throughout the Greater London area. It is well known to chemists that under normal conditions whatever the closing hour may be there are always people who come in at the last moment, thus creating what has become termed the rush hour. However, it would seem that in time customers will accustom themselves to the earlier closing and come for their requirements during daylight. Nevertheless, there may be occasions, even though rare, when Insurance medicines are required urgently, and it is this possibility which produces our dilemma—whether to close at the fixed time or to provide some service, either by rota or according to individual conditions. Theoretically a service for the supply of medicine should be available at all hours. Pharmacists are the first to recognise this, and where the living accommodation is on the premises they are always willing to give such service, but in many towns today there are far more lock-up shops than those with residences attached, and it becomes an expensive item to provide lighting and attendance for such a very small demand.—Yours faithfully,

LONDONER (2/12).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

F. S. (19/10).—OIL BATHS.—These are designed to furnish a regulated temperature below 260° C. A fixed vegetable oil is the medium usually employed for communicating heat, but a mineral oil, e.g., liquid paraffin (boiling point about 350° C.), is more satisfactory for various reasons. Most fixed animal and vegetable oils, when heated above 177° C., evolve disagreeable fumes. In fractional distillation on a large scale oil baths are often used to control the temperature and the fumes from the heated oil are carried off through a flue. In order to avoid disagreeable odours arising from hot oils, glycerin is sometimes used. Acrolein, however, an acrid volatile product, is produced if glycerin is heated nearly to boiling point. A temperature of 250° C. can be maintained in a glycerin bath without much inconvenience.

A. H. N. (7/11).—LIME CREAM.—The following are taken from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II:—

I			
Almond oil ..	..	..	12 oz.
Olive oil ..	..	..	12 oz.
Lime water ..	..	..	10 oz.
Saccharated solution of lime	..	..	2 oz.
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	2 dr.
Essence of jasmine ..	..	..	2 dr.

II			
Almond oil ..	..	..	2 lb.
White wax ..	..	..	1 oz.
Lime water ..	..	..	2 lb.
Glycerin ..	..	..	2 oz.
Oil of verbenia ..	..	..	1 dr.
Oil of lemon ..	..	..	6 dr.
Oil of bergamot ..	..	..	3 dr.

Melt the wax in a few ounces of the oil and add the rest of the oil, previously warmed. Mix the glycerin with the water, and add to the whole of the oils gradually and with constant shaking.

G. V. S. (19/10).—HÆMORRHOIDAL SALVE.—We think that you would find that a non-greasy ointment base for this purpose could be made satisfactorily from glycerin of starch or mucilage of Irish moss.

A. D. (21/10).—PROTECTION OF SANDBAGS.—The method recommended by the Ministry of Home Security for protecting sandbags against the effects of damp consists of placing a waterproof cover (such as bituminous felt) under the top layer of bags, draining the ground at the base so that the pile does not stand in water, and applying either a creosote or tar distillate or a solution of organic copper salt in creosote to the exposed face of the pile. Local authorities have been advised also to put a kerb at the base of sandbag piles to prevent their being damaged by passing pedestrians. (See *C. & D.*, November 18, p. 470)

B. I. C. (24/10).—WAR GASES.—The following information on the two gases you refer to will probably be of assistance to you.

Di-phosgene. This is a colourless, pungent liquid, which is a polymer of phosgene, and was one of the principal lethal gases used by the Germans in shells during the last war. It has the chemical formula of ClCOOCCl_2 . Although it is considerably more persistent than chlorine or phosgene, it is still volatile enough to be classed as non-persistent. The vapour has an odour resembling that of phosgene, but is somewhat more pungent. It derives its name from the circumstance that it is decomposed into two molecules of phosgene by heat, detonation and catalysts. The gas is a lung irritant and this decomposition probably also takes place in the lungs. Accordingly it is very similar to phosgene, not only in its chemical behaviour but also in its physiological effect. It is destroyed by water or alkaline solutions, and is only persistent to a limited extent in open country. Foodstuffs which have been in contact with the gas are harmless after they have been boiled. It can be handled more readily than phosgene when being filled into shells and bombs. Carbon or charcoal filters afford protection against the gas, which may be used in shells by itself or in admixture with chloropicrin or with phosgene and diphenyl-chlorarsine.

Chloropicrin. This is trichloronitromethane, and has the formula CCl_3NO_2 . It was used extensively by the Allies in the last war as a constituent of their penetrating NC mixture (chloropicrin 80 per cent., stannic chloride 20 per cent.). When pure, it is a colourless oily liquid, but the technical product is usually yellow. Like di-phosgene, it is relatively non-persistent, though not so readily dispersed as chlorine or phosgene. The vapour has a characteristic sweet smell and pronounced lachrymatory properties. It is somewhat inferior to di-phosgene and phosgene as a lung irritant, but it possesses the advantage of being completely insensitive to water. The œdema produced by the gas is accompanied by profuse vomiting. It is stable and is unaffected by ordinary acids and alkalis, but is slowly decomposed in the cold by alcoholic soda and can be rendered harmless by spraying with a sodium sulphite solution. It is also decomposed by alkali polysulphides.

M. M. (7/11). BLACK-CURRENT COUGH SYRUP.—The following is the formula for children's black-currant cough syrup, P.F.2, taken from the *C. & D. Diary*, 1925.

Vin. ipecac.	..	..	1½ oz.
Liq. ammon. acet. conc.	..	..	6 dr.
Syr. tolu.	..	..	..
Oxy. scillae	..	..	of each 2 oz.
Syr. ribis nig.	..	..	8 oz.
Syr. limonis	..	..	3 oz.
Aq.	..	..	to 24 oz.

G. A. C. (7/11). SACCHAROMYCES ELLIPSOIDEUS.—This is the wine yeast which occurs regularly in the soil of vineyards in the spore form, the latter being always present in the grapes and therefore not requiring to be added to the grape juice.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," December 7, 1889

Pharmacists and the Pharmacopœia

A letter . . . was read [at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting] from Dr. Quain, who, writing as chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, invited the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Council with the subcommittee appointed by the Medical Council to prepare for next year an addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. As we understand the invitation, the pharmacists of the United Kingdom are to be in a sense officially recognised as the authorities on the pharmacy of the national Pharmacopœia. The proposition is a polite one, gracefully made; it would be churlish, not to say impolitic, to reject it. Under their present statutory powers the Medical Council can hardly do more, and, regarding the Pharmacopœia merely as a prescriber's manual, they are not, we think, called upon to do more. In view, however, of the claim, which has been legally endorsed, that the British Pharmacopœia is a national standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, pharmacists must now, as the traders directly concerned, watch very closely the descriptions and formulas which by insertion in the work acquire legal force.

Trade Notes

VIBRO MESSAGE.—An inexpensive vibro massage apparatus with four applicators is offered by Pifco, Ltd., Watling Street, Manchester.

BUTLER & CRISPE, druggists' sundriesmen, 80-84 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, have issued an abridged list of perfumery and other lines for sale as Christmas gifts.

SEDOBROL BONUS.—Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are making a bonus offer in connexion with Sedobrol and full details will be found in the company's advertisement in this issue.

ATKINSON'S CHRISTMAS PACKS.—J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are offering some attractive per-



fumery in the special Christmas packs they have placed on the market this year. Eau de Cologne or lavender water, for example, may be obtained in a box in black simulated lacquer, the lid of which is decorated with a Chinese design in red and gold. Another attractive package for these popular perfumes is that illustrated herewith of an ornamental eighteenth century sedan chair moulded in black imitation lacquer. Among inexpensive presents for men is the plastic bowl containing the company's popular shaving soap, the lid of the container being in the form of a dartboard. Other gifts which are likely to prove good sellers are toilet soap and four bath cubes, and the neat package of Californian Poppy shown above. The container of the latter (Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd.) is intended subsequently to hold book matches. The perfume is also available in the miniature grand piano which proved so popular last Christmas.

INCREASED PRICES.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that owing to the increased cost of ergot, they have been compelled to alter the retail prices of the larger packs of Erbolin capsules.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—Continental Laboratories, Ltd., Brunel Road, East Acton, London, W.3, have notified us that their hours of business have been altered and are now Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to noon.

CHEMISTS' OWN BRAND PRODUCTS.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, invite chemists to write for details of their C.O.B. products. In connexion with these preparations, Messrs. Cox supply attractive display stands and showcards.

REGULATION ILLUMINATED SIGN.—The Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., is marketing a strongly constructed metal sign, 16 in. wide by 13½ in. high, to hang or stand. The letters are formed in unbreakable translucent Acroid to give a white opalescent effect, and by means of an output-reducing device, the light intensity is controlled to conform to regulations, providing only a 15-watt pearl lamp is used. The word "Chemist" appears above the word "Open."

COUNTY PERFUMERY CO., LTD., North Circular Road, West Twyford, London, N.W.10, to whose increased advertising in respect of Brylcreem and other products, we recently called attention, inform us that they intend to feature largely the handy Active Service tube of Brylcreem. It is suggested that chemists should ensure that they carry a stock of this well-known hairdressing, packed in this manner and suggest to relatives of

those serving in the Forces that the inclusion of a tube in a parcel would be welcomed by the recipient. The company has also announced new bonus terms for Hiltone bleach.

CROOKES' DIGEST.—The Crookes Laboratories, Gorst Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have sent us a copy of the first issue of a publication which they propose to publish at quarterly intervals throughout the year. Messrs. Crookes have for some years issued a monthly "Crookes' Review," and as this has proved a popular publication among the medical and pharmaceutical professions, it has been decided to develop and issue it under the title of "Crookes' Digest." Among the interesting contents of this issue are nutrition in war-time, transfusion solutions and their use, clinical products and a photographic inset of fishing for halibut.

BLACK-OUT SIGNS DISPLAY.—A demonstration of A.R.P. black-out signs was given by the Sterling Engineering Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, on November 30. The main features of the signs which can be supplied with any wording to suit different types of premises are that the light source which illuminates the sign is invisible from the air and the light diffusion is restricted to the panel itself showing up the white letters against a black background. The standard panel (10½ in. by 16½ in.) is supplied complete, ready for fixing and can be operated from any lamp or power socket. Illumination is provided by low-power tubes containing neon and mercury-vapour electrodes, the life of these tubes being four years under normal use, and the current consumption being one unit per 100 hours. The tubes can be supplied suitable for all voltages from 200 upwards, either A.C. or D.C., no converter or transformer being necessary.

Wages in the Drug Trade

As a result of negotiations between the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Joint Trade Union Committee for the Drug and Fine Chemical Trades many employees in the drug trade in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Leicester, Bristol, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, have received wage increases. Agreement was reached at a meeting held in London on November 21, and the following rates per week under the national agreement are to be operative as and from the pay day in the week ending December 2:—

MALES

Class 1: 21 years of age and over	67s.
Class 2: 21 years of age and over	62s.
Class 3: 21 years of age and over	57s.

FEMALES

Class 1: 21 years of age and over	38s. 6d.
Class 2: 21 years of age and over	32s. 6d.

JUNIOR MALES

Age: 14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wage: 13s.	17s.	21s. 6d.	25s. 6d.	30s. 6d.	36s.	41s.

JUNIOR FEMALES

Age: 14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wage: 13s.	15s. 6d.	18s.	20s. 6d.	23s.	25s. 6d.	28s.

The rates represent advances of 4s. in all grades to male adults and 2s. 6d. in respective grades to adult females, while male and female juniors benefit to the extent of from 1s. to 2s. per week. Unions concerned on the Joint Trade Union Committee are the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers Union. Further negotiations are being conducted by individual Unions dealing with firms who are not members of the Association.

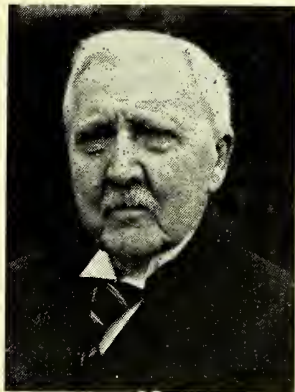
Personalities

MR. S. STEWART DUNN, M.P.S., Deal, has been appointed gas identification officer for the borough.

MR. R. GARNER, M.P.S., Rhyl, has been appointed to the committee of the local chamber of trade.

MR. S. G. CLEMOW, M.P.S., 125 High Street, Hungerford, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the local chamber of commerce.

MR. WILLIAM HOLT, a former president of Blackburn Chemists' Association, who is considered the doyen of Blackburn pharmacists, recently celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday. Mr. Holt qualified in 1874. He established his pharmacy in Penny Street, Blackburn, in 1875, and upon retirement was succeeded by his son. For thirty-four years he was dispenser at Blackburn Royal Infirmary.



MR. WILLIAM HOLT

MR. S. MCCONNELL, who resigned from the position of secretary of the Renfrew County Pharmaceutical Committee recently, was formerly a member of the original Committee, and was its secretary for twenty-one years. He was a member of Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, and took a prominent part in the most recent negotiations with the Department of Health for Scotland on the question of an increased dispensing fee. For a number of years he was a member of Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation executive council, and its vice-president in 1937-8. Mr. Charles A. Buick, Port-Glasgow, was appointed secretary in his place.

MR. E. M. MELLOR, M.P.S., Uttoxeter, whose portrait and biography were published in the "Uttoxeter Advertiser" of November 21, was born at Stoke-on-Trent, and apprenticed to Mr. G. R. Hankinson, chemist and druggist, Uttoxeter. After qualifying he gained further experience in London, Hanley and San Remo, prior to commencing business in Uttoxeter in 1907.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

CATTANACH.—At Calcutta, on November 17, the wife of A. B. L. Cattanach, B.Sc., Ph.C., of a son.

Marriages

COLLINS—LESCHER.—At Birkdale, Southport, on December 1, Basil Collins to Adela, daughter of the late Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E.

KELLAS—YOUNGSON.—At Rublislaw Church, recently, Charles Kellas, M.P.S., Whitehills, Banffs, to Chrissie Youngson.

PRICE—BRYAN.—At Christ Church, Exmouth, Devon, on November 19, Alec Henry Price to Phylis Evelyn Mary Bryan, M.P.S., daughter of the late Mr. E. G. Bryan, M.P.S., Exmouth.

Deaths

HINRICHS.—At 121 Albert Road, Gourrock, on November 19, Mr. Andreas Christian Hinrichs, chemist and druggist, general manager of the Bombay branch of Parke, Davis & Co. Mr. Hinrichs joined the staff of Parke, Davis & Co. immediately after he qualified in 1906 and subsequently went to India as their representative. He had been general manager in Bombay for twenty years and during that period had travelled extensively in the East. He was well known not only in this country and in India, but also in the United States of America. Mr. Hinrichs is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

LOTEN.—Recently, Mr. Arthur Richard Loten, M.P.S., Westdale, Hornsea, Hull, aged ninety-one. Mr. Loten was apprenticed to his brother, also a chemist, and started his own business at the age of twenty. He was at one time a member of the local urban council. A lifelong Methodist, Mr. Loten was a local preacher for nearly sixty years, and took services up to about three years ago.

PARKS.—Recently, Mr. Walter Reginald Parks, M.P.S., Cuckfield, Sussex, aged fifty. Mr. Parks had been manager of the local branch of W. H. Dixon & Sons, Ltd. He was formerly in business on his own account in Worcestershire.

PENHALE.—On November 23, Mr. George Haydn Penhale, M.P.S., manager of the London Road, Dover, branch of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., aged twenty-six.

PERKIN.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Perkin, M.P.S., formerly in business in Tamworth, aged eighty-three. Mr. Perkin retired about two years ago and went to live in Malvern.

Recent Wills

MR. JOHN HAYCOCK, Ph.C., F.I.C., 21 Rothesay Road, Manchester, a director of E. W. Sleath & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester, who died on June 5, left estate of the gross value of £2,931 2s. 6d., with net personality £2,354 5s.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD BATTY, 3 Esplanade Gardens, Scarborough, Yorks, who was for many years in business as a chemist and druggist at Walmgate, and who died on September 27, has left estate of the gross value of £2,220 7s., with net personality £1,472.

MR. SIDNEY REYMOND MAW, 34 Hillmorton Road, Rugby, Warwick (chairman of the Island Trading Co., and a director of Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.), who died on August 6, aged sixty-seven, left estate of gross value £6,865 2s. 7d., with net personality £5,816 11s. 7d.

MR. WILLIAM TREVENA WILLIAMS IDRIS, M.P.S., 35 Cholmeley Park, Highgate, London, N., barrister-at-law, chairman of Idris, Ltd., and a director of Douragona Wine Co., Ltd., Agincourt Motor Co., and other companies, who died on August 7, left £17,048 1s. 3d., with net personality £9,883 4s. 3d.

MR. RICHARD EXTON GARDNER, Overhill, Warlingham, Surrey, and Crossley Lodge, Sheddon Road, Torquay, Devon, vice-chairman and joint managing director of Yardley & Co., Ltd., perfumery manufacturers, London, who died on October 14, left estate of the gross value of £153,073, with net personality £152,823. Among the bequests were £25 to each outdoor selling representative of Yardley & Co. of ten years' service; £10 to each piece-worker of the company at the Carpenters Road and High Street, Stratford, factories of ten years' service; one month's salary or four weeks' wages to each other employee of ten years' service.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1939, p. 342.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 29, 1939)

SCHEDULE IV

"GAROSAN"; for agricultural and horticultural chemicals (1). By British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, London, S.W.1. 608,943 (Associated).

"ALBOLENE"; for skin cleansing creams (3). By McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York, U.S.A. 606,640.

"NAMOH"; for perfumery, etc. (3). By Tasman V. Homan, 34 Newman Street London, W.1. 608,844.

"GLORALOX"; for hair preparations, excluding soap and dyes (3). By Maureen Baun, Ltd., 27 Union Street, Bury. 608,996.

"SURGASEPTIC"; for germicides, mouthwashes, throat tablets, suppositories, ointments, and preparations for treatment of catarrh (5). By Wands, Ltd., 21 Wellington Street, Leicester. B606,403.

"VIPENTA"; for pharmaceutical preparations, and "VIPENTA PERLES 'ROCHE'"; for pharmaceutical preparations in gelatine capsules (5). By Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 607,121/122 (Associated).

"VITASCALEP"; for scalp preparations (5). By I. Bogush, Vigor Laboratories, 240 Earl's Court Road, London, S.W.5. B608,124 (Associated).

"SERUTAN"; for pharmaceutical preparations of vegetable pentosans in treatment of constipation (5). By Healthaids, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York, U.S.A. 608,154.



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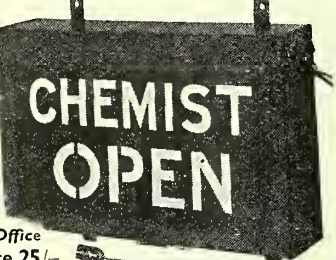
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We hope therefore that our friends will co-operate by sending renewal instructions and remittance when due, addressed to

The Chemist and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

N.B.—Changes in name or address or any alteration of any kind in the current mailing list must be sent seven days in advance of the issue which they are to affect addressed to

The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

Chart of War Gases

"THE CHART OF WAR GASES" (Reprinted from C. & D. 30.IV.38) provides in a concise and clear form a brief description of the chief poison gases; methods of detection; their effects and time action, and an outline of the First Aid methods to be employed to casualties. The chart has been carefully drawn up and is based on information contained in the Home Office A.R.P. Handbooks and the manuals of national First Aid organisations. It should be useful to the pharmacist in the course of his business. Customers interested in the purchase of air raid precautions goods will appreciate a copy for their own use. Chemical manufacturers and firms engaged in all branches of the wholesale drug trade will find the chart of practical use in connexion with arrangements they make for air raid precautions, and it is suggested that copies of the chart should be distributed to their staffs.

Reprints are available at the following prices, postage included :—

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
A Pharmacist Visits Japan ..	536	Marriages ..	527
Births ..	527	National Pharmaceutical Union ..	521
British Pharmacopoeia ..	530	News of the Week ..	519
Business Changes ..	519	Personalities ..	527
Canadian Chemical Industry ..	535	Proprietary Articles Trade Associ-	
Coming Events ..	530	ation ..	519
Company News ..	523	Recent Wills ..	527
Correspondence:—		Retrospect ..	525
Letters ..	524	Scottish Notes ..	520
Miscellaneous Inquiries ..	529	Stock Exchange Prices ..	523
Deaths ..	527	Shop-window Lighting and Light	
Editorial Articles:—		Signs ..	531
The Pharmaceutical Society's		The Common Cold ..	530
Position ..	529	Topical Reflections ..	521
Wages During Sickness ..	529	Trade Marks ..	527
Imperial and Foreign News ..	522	Trade Notes ..	526
Irish Notes ..	520	Trade Report ..	532
		Wages in the Drug Trade ..	526

The Pharmaceutical Society's Position

SINCE the Pharmaceutical Society was obliged, by reason of the state of emergency, to retreat to its temporary house in Derbyshire, little information has been given to its members either as to its activities or as to its financial position. As far as its remoteness from London will permit, it may be assumed that the normal work of the Society is being carried on, but members are entitled to ask, and to be informed, on these matters. The interruption of the Society's function is, however, a temporary matter, and we hope will, on the conclusion of hostilities, pass and its work be carried on on the lines laid down in pre-war days. The problem of finance is, on the other hand, likely to be a permanent and very pressing one for many years to come. As all our readers are aware, a new headquarters building is in course of erection, and members of the Society have not, at any time, been taken into the confidence of the Council as to the position of the fund being raised to meet the cost of the building and its upkeep. They have been told that the cost of the building and equipment will be in the neighbourhood of £350,000, and that a loan of £100,000 has been raised on favourable terms. Hints have been dropped that some of the Society's revenue bearing assets have been liquidated to meet the cost, but, to our knowledge, no statement has ever been given on this point or as to the sum which has been raised by subscription. The position, as we see it, is clearly that the estimate of £350,000 must, on account of rising costs, be largely increased, and the final cost may well be nearer £500,000, though that figure is given simply as an estimate. If the Council has ever considered what additional annual expenditure will be incurred in maintaining the new headquarters, it has not made known the result of its deliberations. Rates, heating, lighting, insurance and wages will be very much greater than they were in 17 Bloomsbury Square, and the liquidation of assets entails a much diminished revenue. Another mortgage will have to be raised, and it cannot be anticipated that a second mortgage can be negotiated on as favourable terms as the first. What new sources of revenue are available seem quite insufficient to meet the increased expenditure looming ahead. The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has always held the view that the provision of the new headquarters was, even in the piping times of peace, in excess of requirements, but with the conditions of war and of the more difficult times of peace approaching, the position has become one of increasing

and ominous gravity. It is only fair to all members of the Society that the Council should frankly state their position and let them know exactly where they stand.

Wages during Sickness

YET another decision of importance, this time by the Court of Appeal, has been given on the question of an employee's right to wages during sickness. The case in question is *Petrie v. MacFisherries, Ltd.*, and it was heard on November 17. The general principle as laid down in such cases as *Marrison v. Bell* is that a contract of service is not terminated by incapacity to work by reason of temporary illness, so that the employee is entitled to his full wages even in respect of the period while he was absent owing to illness. The incapacity for this purpose must of course be temporary, and if it is permanent, in the sense that there is no reasonable prospect of the employee being able to resume his employment in the future, then the position is otherwise and the contract of service is to be regarded as being automatically terminated upon the happening of the permanent incapacity. In *Petrie v. MacFisherries, Ltd.*, Lord Justice Du Parc put the matter thus: "If there is a weekly hiring of a servant without more and with nothing in the terms whether they are express or implied to suggest that during temporary absence through illness he is not to be paid, then it may be assumed that he is to be paid, and that it was the intention of the parties that he should be paid." But this general statement of the law, like others, is subject to exceptions, and it is necessary in every case to ascertain what in fact was the bargain made by the parties. Thus, there might be an express or an implied term in the contract that the employee was not to receive wages during periods of absence owing to illness, or that he was to have limited rights in this respect. Again quoting from the judgment of Lord Justice du Parc in *Petrie v. MacFisherries, Ltd.*: "The first thing," the learned Lord Justice says, "is to find out what the contract is. It is plain that [the principle is not] that every contract of service, whatever terms were contained in it, must result in a liability to pay a workman during the time that he is ill. The terms in the contract may be express or implied, or there may be a custom. It appears in one of the cases that there is a custom that agricultural labourers are not paid during the time they are off work through illness. Such a labourer knows perfectly well, when a local farmer employs him as a weekly wage earner, what the custom imports into the contract. It would be idle in such a case, if what I have said about custom is right, to say [that the principle is] that under a contract of service the man must always be paid wages during his absence through illness. Apart from express terms, or terms imported through some well-known custom, the terms may have obviously been implied in other ways."

To sum up the position, therefore, although the general rule is that an employee is entitled to wages during absence from work due to temporary incapacity, yet the full extent of this right might be cut down partially or even completely, (1) by virtue of an express contract to that effect, as for example where the employee signs a contract containing a clause limiting his employer's liability to pay wages in such circumstances; or (2) by virtue of a term to that effect to be implied in the contract of employment. Such a term may be implied either because of a custom of the trade, subject to which the contract is to be deemed to have been entered into, or in the case of an agricultural labourer

already referred to, or because of the conduct of the parties. The facts themselves in *Petrie v. MacFisheries, Ltd.*, afford a good illustration of an implied term of the contract, whereby the employer's liability is limited. The plaintiff in the above case had been employed for some time in the fish smoking department of the defendants at weekly wages, and he was absent from his work on account of illness from July 1938 to February 1939. The defendants had posted a notice in their works to the effect that, as an act of grace, sick men would be paid half wages up to twenty-one days in any one year. The plaintiff was not proved to have seen this notice, but there was evidence that he knew that the defendants ordinarily paid their employees half wages up to twenty-one days in case of sickness and moreover that he himself had received half wages during two previous periods of sickness. The county court judge awarded the plaintiff full wages for the period of his illness from July 1938 to February 1939. The Court of Appeal however held that on the evidence it was an implied term of the plaintiff's contract of service that he should have no right to wages during sickness, and that his claim for wages accordingly could not succeed.

British Pharmacopœia

At the session of the General Medical Council which terminated November 29, a report of the Selection Committee for the British Pharmacopœia Commission was adopted, and Professor J. A. Gunn, M.D., D.Sc., a former member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, was appointed to be chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Commission in place of Dr. A. P. Beddard, who has recently died. The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee to the General Medical Council contained the following:—

The work of revising the British Pharmacopœia is so far advanced that but for the war the next pharmacopœia could be published during 1941. The original plan was to attempt to complete the work in time for publication on January 1, 1941. The greater part of the revision has been accomplished, but certain modifications of general policy adopted in 1938 made it probable that some delay would have occurred even under normal conditions. The present emergency makes it certain, however, that the date of publication must now be subject to modification. The costs of printing and of paper may make it undesirable to publish the book in war-time and national interests must also be considered. Many objections, for example, could be raised to the publication of a set of new standards at a time when trade conditions are disturbed and when there are difficulties in regard to supplies. During the last war numerous problems relating to drugs and their pharmacopœial standards arose, and in some instances it became necessary for the General Medical Council to deal with these problems by modifying the British Pharmacopœia. In particular, the difficulties relating to supplies of sugar, glycerin, lard and various oils may be mentioned. It is fortunate that at this time the Council has the expert advice of the Pharmacopœia Commission on problems of this kind which may arise during the war. The Commission has made contact with the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health, and action has already been taken in certain matters. The Medical Research Council have formed a Therapeutic Advisory Subcommittee to advise the Ministry of Health and the medical and pharmaceutical professions on the relative therapeutic importance of drugs and economy in the use of drugs. The secretary of the Commission, Dr. C. H. Hampshire, has been appointed secretary of that subcommittee. The Commission are already in co-operation with the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers. In the work of providing substitutes for foreign proprietaries, the Commission have been asked to agree upon official names for the British products and to include these names in the British Pharmacopœia at the first opportunity. This subject has been taken up actively by the Commission. The monographs on the British equivalents for foreign proprietaries are in preparation and should the necessity arise the Commission propose to ask the Council at a later stage to sanction the issue of an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia containing these monographs.

The Common Cold

A REVIEW of investigations during the past six years on a method of rendering the blood a less favourable medium for the growth of cold-producing micro-organisms has been made by Tippet and Yearsley ("Medical Press and Circular," September 20, p. 254). Although the bacteriological method of solving the problem of treating the common cold has been used for some time with varying results, the authors recall a recently expressed opinion that "well-controlled tests of the efficacy of vaccines against the common cold have already shown that their value is at best highly questionable." Other methods of treatment than vaccines, therefore, call for consideration. The prevention of colds by increasing the powers of resistance to infection against not one but the many viruses and bacteria that may start a cold, commenced some six years ago and has already shown excellent results. The technique advocated in 1933 was the administration of a dried plasma of an immunised animal. It has been shown that the red blood corpuscles of an immunised animal contain more immune bodies than does the serum. As a result, the effect of administering a preparation made from the whole blood of animals whose adrenals had been subjected to artificial stimulation was tried. In addition to the serum, it was decided to employ also the corpuscles, and a sulpho-guaiaicol precipitate of the whole plasma was found to give the most satisfactory results. The plasma precipitate is available commercially in tablets containing 0.035 of active substance, with a balance of magnesium and calcium salts.

The first experiments were made during the winter of 1933-34 on a specially selected group of individuals who considered themselves unusually susceptible to colds. As a result some 70 per cent. of these persons obtained protection for about four months. In the following winter, a further 600 cases were treated and, so far as could be ascertained, approximately 70 per cent. were again immunised for a period of at least four months. In the winter of 1935-36, in respect of 360 cases which had been followed up out of a total of 2,000 patients treated, the prophylactic treatment was considered as having failed in seventy-five, the 285 others being protected for varying periods, 212 having become immune for four months or more. A later report reveals that the method has been employed in a hospital for two years to protect the nursing staff, and the results have been most satisfactory, the winter colds having been reduced to zero. Another hospital reported that the treatment had been tried in thirty cases, all of which had been susceptible to colds. Out of these only two had colds of sufficient severity to keep them from duty, and it was considered that the value of the treatment was undoubted.

At variance with these results are the figures available after the Post Office made a three years' trial of a protective vaccine treatment, which was abandoned as having failed to protect more than 10 per cent. of those having received it. During the observations on the prophylactic use of this preparation, it was found that the remedy was very effective in the treatment of colds and that the majority of cases responded satisfactorily within two to three days.

During the winter of 1938-39, details have been collected from over 360 physicians concerning their experience with this method as a prophylactic against the common cold, and from their reports it appears that 83 per cent. of cases have shown complete protection for at least four months or that colds were definitely much less frequent, while failures were recorded in the remaining 17 per cent. of cases. In dealing with actual cases of colds, the treatment in more frequent dosage has given almost similar results, as about 85 per cent. of the colds treated have been broken up and dispelled in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by the Editor at Bath by Wednesday morning of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, December 13

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, at 3 p.m. Mr. J. F. McNeal (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council) on "The Government, Pharmacy and the Public."

Thursday, December 14

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. L. E. Sutton, M.A., D.Phil., on "The Present State of Valency Theory."

Shop Window Lighting and Light Signs

THE Ministry of Home Security has agreed to permit a measure of lighting for shop window display to help Christmas shopping. Two simple fittings—one for general lighting and the other a cabinet for special displays—are described, either of which may be used under the conditions laid down, namely:—

- (1) No light may enter the window from the inside of the shop.
- (2) No mirror or other large reflecting surface may be placed in the window.
- (3) The light may be used only when the shop is open, and must be turned out immediately an air-raid warning is sounded.
- (4) The light must be directed from above on to the goods displayed, and no direct light may shine outside the window.
- (5) One fitting or cabinet may be used in each shop, provided that, where the shop window is more than 20 ft. wide, one fitting or cabinet may be used for each 10 ft. width of window, the fittings or cabinets being spaced not less than 10 ft. apart.
- (6) The amount of light provided by each fitting for general lighting must not exceed that given by a 25-watt electric lamp

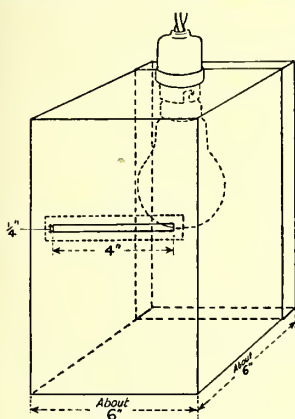


FIG. 1.—FITTING FOR ELECTRIC LAMP.—Metal box with removable lid. Centre of lamp mount is set back 3½ in. from front edge; depth of box is sufficient to give clear 2 in. below lamp bulb.

the box opposite the centre of the lamp bulb. One sheet of tissue paper is pasted on the outside of the box over the slit; this diffuses the light over the window. A lampholder and a pearl lamp of not more than 25 watts are fitted, the bulb to be 2½ in. from the slit. The box must be light-tight except for the slit. It is placed next to the glass near the top of the window, in such a way that the light is directed on to the goods displayed but no direct light from the slot shines outside the window. If the window is more than 8 ft. high the box must be fixed not less than 8 ft. from the floor.

B. Gas fitting for general lighting.—An illustration of a simple method of adapting an ordinary gas fitting to comply with the

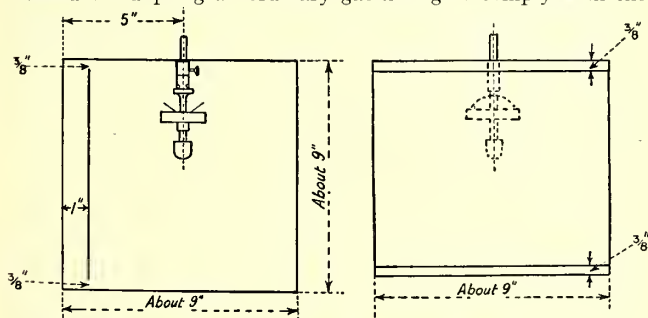


FIG. 2.—FITTING FOR GAS LAMP.—Metal box about 9 in. cube, open at front only. A separate sheet-metal front is set back 1 in. from front edge of box, with 3/8-in. gaps at bottom and top for air inlet and fume outlet. Left, side view; right, front view.

conditions laid down, using a tin box like a large biscuit tin, is given diagrammatically (side section and front view) in Fig. 2.

C. Window-display cabinet.—A display cabinet of one of the sets of dimensions shown in Fig. 3 may be used as an alternative to the method of general lighting described above. One cabinet may be used in each shop, provided that where the shop window is more than 20 ft. wide one cabinet may be used for each 10 ft. of window, the cabinets being spaced not less than 10 ft. apart. Standard apertures of 12 in. × 18 in., 30 in. × 24 in., 72 in. × 36 in., etc., are provided for in the specification. A complete description of the cabinets and suitable light fittings (BS/ARP 35) is obtainable from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3d. post free.

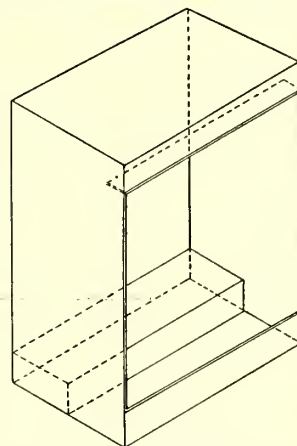


FIG. 3.—ILLUMINATED DISPLAY CABINET, with electric lamp behind screening pelmet and baffle, and raised display platform.

Permitted Light Signs

Official notification has now been received of the conditions under which the Ministry of Home Security will permit the display of illuminated signs (see *C. & D.*, November 18, pp. 469 and 471) in windows, doorways or light-locks of shops, hotels, restaurants and places of public entertainment. They are as follows:—

1. The total area of the sign must not exceed 3 ft. in width and 2 ft. in height, and the maximum aggregate area of the illuminated letters or symbols must not exceed 144 sq. in. This represents, in average block letters, eight letters 6 in. high, twelve letters 5 in. high, eighteen letters 4 in. high, thirty-two letters 3 in. high, seventy-two letters 2 in. high.
2. The letters or symbols may be illuminated so that (a) the maximum brightness at any point does not exceed 0.02 equivalent foot candles; (b) the sign is inconspicuous at a distance of 100 ft.
3. Flashing signs may not be used.
4. The sign must be so constructed that, when illuminated, no light is visible other than from the illuminated letters or symbols.
5. The sign must be mounted so that the face is vertical and must be placed inside a window or within a doorway.
6. The number of signs displayed may not be greater than the number of entrances normally used by the public. In the case of entrances serving more than one shop, etc., the total area of all signs displayed must conform with paragraph 1.
7. No sign may be displayed above the ground floor.
8. The sign may be illuminated only when the premises are open to the public or, in the case of a shop, at a time when customers may be served in the shop.
9. The sign must be extinguished immediately an air-raid warning is sounded.

PLATE-GLASS PROTECTION.—Experiments continue to be made in ways and means of protecting plate-glass (see *C. & D.*, November 4, p. 435, and October 7, p. 355). A method of reinforcement has been introduced by which strips of transparent acetate sheet are superimposed on the surface of the glass a short time after a coating of varnish has been applied (before it has had time to dry). Another method reverses this process, the transparent, self-adhesive strips being put direct on to the untreated surface of the glass, and the transparent varnish sprayed over them. The former method probably gives greater strength, but both have the disadvantage that they affect the transparent qualities of the glass. It is therefore advisable to leave a horizontal line at eye level entirely uncoated, so that shoppers have at least one position from which they can see the goods in natural colouring. The strips of transparent cellulose film, on one side of which is a strong adhesive, are supplied in rolls of varying lengths, 1 in. and 2 in. wide.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values. Notices of changed prices should continue to be sent to 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, until further notice. Late prices are given in the Coloured Supplement

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 6

THE volume of business transacted in most markets during the past week has been rather less than usual, but conditions throughout continue firm. Further increases in shipping freight rates on most routes and the high rates for marine war risks insurance are bound to affect the cost of replacing spot stocks of imported goods. At the same time, shippers' quotations for many products are being persistently increased, and payment is being demanded prior to shipment and usually in a foreign currency. Altogether, conditions in the shipment markets are extremely difficult. There has been a good re-export business in many commodities, particularly to the Baltic countries, and it is understood that export licences are now being issued to meet the majority of applications. Trade in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS has been no more than ordinary, but the tone is still firm. Further increases in makers' prices are recorded this week for BORAX and BORIC ACID. The makers of EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE record a further advance in prices, which are still, however, below the parity cost of the raw material. There has been no official announcement of any change in the control price of MERCURIALS, but the further increase of 18 dollars in the price of the metal would appear to make the current controlled prices of the salts nominal so far as the makers are concerned.

Crude Drugs

Owing principally to the low level of supplies, business in these commodities has been somewhat restricted. The London market is practically bare of stocks of some important products, and, except for any parcels that may be afloat, the arrival of further supplies is uncertain on account of lack of shipment offers from the sources. Business in AGAR continues good, but only a limited supply is available. There is no improvement in the position of stocks of CURAÇAO ALOES. BALSAM OF TOLU is sharply dearer. BUCHU is unchanged and quiet, with no new-crop prices yet available. With no spot stocks of JAPANESE CAMPHOR, prices are now being quoted for goods afloat and due in London shortly. BLEACHED CARDAMOMS are quoted nominal, owing to lack of supplies, but Aleppy greens are obtainable. The spot market for ERGOT is nominal, with no bulk supplies noted, and there are no definite shipments of Spanish-Portuguese material. The only bulk supplies of IPECACUANHA to be had are of Minas. JAPANESE MENTHOL is firm; products attracting most attention are the Chinese and French. There has been a further spectacular increase in the price of MERCURY.

Essential Oils

Difficulty is being experienced in meeting the demands of consumers for quite a few products, and in all directions spot values are firm, and shipment prices at high figures, with business difficult to negotiate. Expressed ALMOND is dearer. The limited supplies of ANISE (STAR) available are firmly held at unchanged prices. The BERGAMOT Consortium advises it is not yet in a position to quote new-crop for shipment. Any good quality CASSIA on spot is firm at the prices indicated. There is a shortage on spot of Ceylon CITRONELLA and the market is firm. CLOVE is distinctly firm, and tending dearer. There is no improvement in the supply of Australian EUCALYPTUS and shipment offers continue to be for distant positions only. FRENCH LAVENDER is firm as quoted, and there has been good business in LAVANDIN. There are no definite prices of new-crop Sicilian LEMON, but some importers suggest that recent speculative offers are too high. LEMONGRASS has reached high figures and the market is firm. Most shippers of French Guinea ORANGE have withdrawn recent offers. Shipment offers of PALMAROSA are steadier.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	November 29	December 6
Amsterdam ..	Fls. to £	12:107	7:55*	7:55*
Berlin ..	Mks. to £	20:43	—	—
Brussels ..	Belgas to £	nominal	24:17*	24:27*
Copenhagen ..	Kr. to £	18:159	20:25	20:16
Lisbon ..	Esc. to £	110	108	108
Madrid ..	Ptas to £	25:24½	38:25	38:25
Milan ..	Lire to £	92:46	77	76½
Montreal ..	Dols. to £	4:86½	4:45*	4:45*
New York ..	Dols. to £	nominal	4:03*	4:03*
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18:159	17:60*	17:60*
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124:21	176½*	176½*
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164:25	—	—
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18:150	16:80*	16:80*
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43:38	—	—
Zurich ..	Frs. to £	22:2115	17:87*	17:87*

* Rate fixed by Bank of England.

Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A GOOD trade continues in a number of products, and conditions in the market are firm. Increases in prices of borax and boric acid are recorded. Santonin is firm and tends dearer. Makers' nominal quotations for cream of tartar and tartaric acid have been advanced.

AMMONIUM ICHTHOSULPHONATE.—Imported material is quoted as follows: One cwt. lots, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 9d.; in 14-lb. tins, 3s. per lb., ex store.

ATROPINE SULPHATE.—Makers' prices are firm at about 11s. 9d. to 12s. 4d. per oz., as to quantity.

BISMUTH IODIDE.—Makers' price is firm at 37s. 6d. per oz., carriage paid.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices for the following are unchanged as given:—

	Less than 4 lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.
Carbonate, B.P. ..	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 4	s. d. 9 7	s. d. 8 3	s. d. 8 0
Citrate, B.P.C. ..	13 0	12 6	11 9	10 1	9 10
Nitrate, cryst. ..	7 4	6 10	6 1	5 4	5 1
Oxide, B.P.C. ..	14 5	13 11	13 2	11 3	11 0
Oxychloride, B.P. ..	13 11	13 5	12 8	10 10	10 7
Salicylate, B.P. ..	10 9	10 3	9 6	8 3	8 0
Subgallate, B.P.C. ..	10 6	10 0	9 3	7 11	7 8
Subnitrate, B.P.C. ..	9 4	8 10	8 1	7 0	6 9

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt. (either for prompt delivery or on contract) provided delivery is completed within three months. Contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices have been advanced; the new prices are as follows: Granulated, £28 10s.; crystals, £29 10s.; powder, £30 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, in minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices have been advanced; the new prices are as follows: Granulated, £42 10s.; crystals, £43 10s.; powder, £44 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, in minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

CITRATES.—Makers' scales of prices for POTASSIUM, B.P., are as follows:—

QUANTITY	In containers of					
	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Less than 4 lb. ..	s. d. 2 9½	s. d. 2 8½	—	—	—	—
4 lb. ..	2 8½	2 7½	2 7	—	—	—
7 lb. ..	2 7½	2 6½	2 6	2 5½	—	—
14 lb. ..	2 6½	2 5½	2 5	2 4½	2 4½	—
28 lb. ..	2 5½	2 4½	2 4	2 3½	2 3½	2 2½

28-lb. tins charged 2s. each. SODIUM, B.P., one penny per lb. less and IRON and AMMONIUM (SCALES), B.P., threepence per lb. more than the above prices.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers report that there is no change in their nominal quotation of 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Supplies in dealers' hands not already sold under contracts appear to be limited with one holder of a small quantity quoting about 1s. 4d. per lb., ex store, net.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Makers report their nominal quotation for 99 to 100 per cent. has been advanced and is now 107s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. Supplies available are reserved for consumers. Dealers' prices are irregular, with supplies short but indicated at about 150s. per cwt., ex store.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are dearer and now range from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity. Market quiet.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Makers have had to advance their prices again by 5s. Now quoted at from 75s. to 79s. per oz., according to quantity. The new prices are still well below parity of current values of raw material; further advances are anticipated.

EPHEDRINE.—A fair business continues, principally in HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., which makers quote at about 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per oz. for contracts for bulk quantities; ordinary quantities, ex stocks, would be at about 15s. to 17s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity. PURE is at the usual premiums.

MERCURIALS.—Metal has been advanced by 18 dollars, making current prices of salts nominal.

PHENACETIN.—Makers advise that their scale of prices is from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 7½d. per lb., as to quantity. Dealers' prices for spot parcels are firm, with supplies restricted; quoted at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 2d. per lb.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).—Market is practically bare of bulk supplies; small quantities would be at about 32s. 6d. to 35s. per lb., ex store. There are few shipment offers from the Continent and higher prices are indicated.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Makers' prices continue at the advance recorded last week: B.P. quality in 1-cwt. drums: 1 cwt., 1s. 3½d.; 3 cwt., 1s. 3d.; 5 cwt., 1s. 2½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 2½d. In 5-cwt. drums: 5 cwt., 1s. 2½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 2½d. Technical quality in 1-cwt. drums: 1 cwt., 143s.; 3 cwt., 138s. 6d.; 5 cwt., 136s.; 1 ton, 133s. 6d. Packing in 5-cwt. drums: 5 cwt., 133s. 6d.; 1 ton, 131s. Terms net, delivered, drums free.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. 2 6	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	2 6½	2 5	2 4½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 5½	2 4	2 3½	2 3½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 4½	2 3	2 2½	2 2½	2 2	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 3½	2 2	2 1½	2 1½	2 1	2 0½
1 cwt. and under 5 cwt.	1 11½	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½
5 cwt. and under 1 ton	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 9½	1 8½*	1 8
1 ton	1 10	1 8½	1 8½	1 7½	1 7½*	1 7

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Sodium salicylate cannot be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on part of buyers not to re-sell any quantities at prices or terms below scale for such quantities current at time re-sale is made.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows:—

In containers of	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 7½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
4 lb. and under 7 lb.	2 8	2 6½	2 6½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb.	2 7	2 5½	2 5½	2 4½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb.	2 6	2 4½	2 4½	2 3½	2 3½	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	2 5	2 3½	2 3½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2
1 cwt. and under 5 cwt.	2 0	1 10½	1 10½	1 9½	1 9½*	1 9
5 cwt. and under 1 ton	1 11½	1 10	1 9½	1 9½	1 9*	1 8½
1 ton	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 8½	1 8½*	1 8

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. lb. less.

Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Sodium salicylate cannot be assorted with salicylic acid. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantities of above product at prices or terms below scale for such quantities current at time re-sale is made.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—Makers' prices are as follows:—

	Under 100 oz.	100–500 oz.	Over 500 oz.
Pure crystals or precip.	s. d. 1 11	s. d. 1 9½	s. d. 1 9
Acetate	2 1	1 11½	1 11
Arsenate	2 0	1 10½	1 10
Arsenite	2 1	1 11½	1 11
Bisulphate	1 6	1 4½	1 4
Hydrochloride	1 9	1 7½	1 7
Hypophosphite	3 8	3 6½	3 6
Nitrate, crystals and powder	1 9	1 7½	1 7
Nitrate, powder, No. 2	1 5	1 3½	1 3
Phosphate	2 4	2 2½	2 2
Sulphate, neutral crystals or powder	1 7	1 5½	1 5
Sulphate, neutral powder, No. 2	1 3	1 1½	1 1

Terms net 30 days, 25-oz. tins free. Smaller packages charged extra, 1-oz. bottles 2d. extra. Delivered home market or f.o.b. export, war risks insurance for buyer's account. For export: Discount 1 per cent. cash in ten days. Cases free. Buyers held covered against price reduction for ten days after arrival of steamer at port of destination. No contracts.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. LEVISS).—The limited amount of material in dealers' hands is firmly held at 6s. 7½d. to 7s. per lb., ex store. Demand has been much quieter.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers' nominal quotation has been advanced to 1s. 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Supplies are reserved for consumers. Little material is in dealers' hands, and prices are a matter for negotiation.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices have, it is understood, been advanced 1s. per lb. The new scale is as follows: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 14s.; one cwt., 14s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 14s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 14s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

Crude Drugs, etc.

WHILE the volume of business has not been particularly large, values are firm; many products are in short supply.

ALKANET ROOT.—Occasional spot inquiry for limited supplies offered at from 67s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—Except perhaps for one holder, the spot market is bare of supplies of Curaçao; values are nominally unchanged at 285s. to 300s. per cwt., ex store. No shipment offers from the source. Cape is in good supply and quoted steady at 55s. to 60s. per cwt., ex store, as to seller and quantity.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus, £95 to £96. Chinese regulus, £85 to £86 per ton, ex store; shipment, nominal at £77 per ton, c.i.f.

ARECA NUTS.—Shipments from Ceylon during August, 1939, totalled 4,000 cwt., valued at Rupees 49,300. Exports during January–August, 1939, totalled 54,300 cwt., valued at Rs. 659,000, compared with 48,300 cwt., valued at Rs. 592,000 in the corresponding period of 1938.

BALSAMS.—Dearer for any supplies now available. *Tolu*, spot, 5s. 3d. (5s. paid) shipment, firm at 4s. 6d., c.i.f. *Canada*, spot, short, 4s. 6d. *Peru*, firm at 9s. per lb., duty paid.

CAMPHOR.—Practically no supplies of Japanese available in London, but fresh arrivals are expected within the next ten days or so, and are offered, duty paid, as follows: Tablets, 4s. 1½d.; powder, 3s. 10½d.; slabs, 3s. 9d. per lb. The only shipment offers are for small lots of slabs at 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. The shipment value of B.B. is nominal at £13 per 100 lb., c.i.f., but there are no offers. English refined, firm as quoted: Flowers, one cwt., 4s. 1d.; 28 lb., 4s. 2d.; small lots, 4s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz., 4s. 4d.; 1-oz. and 2-oz., 4s. 5d.; ½-oz., ½-oz., and ¼-oz., 4s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Small business continues, with the market poorly supplied; values are firm on spot. Bleached prices are nominal on account of bare market. Ceylon, bleached, bold, 5s.; medium pale, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; small, 3s. 6d.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, 4s. 3d.; Alleppy greens, spot, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., shipment, firm at 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARILLA.—Dealers' prices for spot supplies are firm at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Moderate sales at steady prices: 1938 peel is valued at 100s. per cwt., ex store. Shipment offers of minimum car-load lots are at about 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Nothing available on spot; afloat, whole, 51s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., reported paid.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Spot quotations firm at the decline; shipment offers rather dearer. Spot: fine, 38s. 6d.; medium, 40s. per cwt.; shipment, December, 34s. per cwt., c.i.f. Shipments from Ceylon during August, 1939, amounted to 45,300 cwt., valued at Rupees 385,000. Exports during January–August, 1939, totalled 388,000 cwt., valued at Rs. 3,185,000, compared with 385,000 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,891,000 in the corresponding period of 1938.

COLCHICUM ROOT.—Market quiet but steady, with prices maintained at 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Market firm; quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

DERRIS ROOT.—Stocks seem to be at a low level, and the market is quiet: 18 per cent. ether extract, 7½d. to 7½d. per lb., ex store.

ERGOT.—Spot values are nominal owing to lack of supplies, the market being practically bare. Some Hungarian root afloat is offered at 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., from Trieste. Following the rapid increases in shipment quotations for Spanish-Portuguese, which rose to 19s., c.i.f., most offers have been withdrawn. Polish is nominal on spot at 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

GINGER.—West African is firm and quoted dearer. Spot, 30s.; shipment, December, 25s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Jamaican, spot, small medium, 55s.; bold, in barrels, from 85s. per cwt. Cochinchina, unwashed, spot, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—The market has been quiet during the past week. Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, 75s.; shipment, 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HYDRASTIS.—Market has been dull. Spot, good-test root, 20s. 6d.; U.S.P., 19s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, about 18s. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANA.—The market is unchanged, with moderate small-parcel business reported. Spot, Matto Grosso, good-test root nominal at about 18s. to 19s. 6d. per lb., ex store, with no bulk supplies in London; Minas, in fair supply, quoted at about 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to test; Bahia is also quoted at about these prices. Some Johore root is in London but not being offered. Shipment, Minas, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b. Brazilian port. No shipment offers of Matto Grosso.

KAMALA.—Spot values are dearer and firm on limited supply at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

KOLA NUTS.—Little inquiry for West Indian; halves quoted on spot at from 4d. to 4½d. per lb., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—Moderate small-parcel business, with values steady at about 9½d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—Plenty of inquiry for Japanese on spot but little available at present; fresh supplies due in about ten days or so. On spot, odd cases of K/S are firm at 20s. per lb. In the shipment market it is reported that 19s. 6d. has been paid for November–December; this

would seem to be a short covering and is no indication of the market position. Japanese shippers cable they have nothing to offer for December shipment and are not quoting further ahead. Chinese, on spot, has been in demand and is firm at 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb., ex store; shipment offers of December-January are at 12s. per lb., c.i.f., with good business again reported.

MERCURY.—First-hand quotations are sharply dearer and available supplies are stated to be limited. Ex warehouse, London, 128 dollars; f.o.b. Spanish or Italian port, 123 dollars.

PAPAIN.—Shipments from Ceylon during August, 1939, amounted to 26,100 lb., valued at Rupees 41,300. Exports during January-August, 1939, totalled 148,000 lb., valued at Rs. 248,000, compared with 111,000 lb., valued at Rs. 312,000, in the corresponding period of 1938.

PEPPER.—The market is steady at the slight advance in values: Lampung, in bond, 4½d.; afloat, 3½d. per lb., c.i.f. Tellicherry and Aleppy, November-December, 40s. per cwt., c.i.f. White Muntok, 6½d., duty paid; 6d., in bond; near afloat, 5½d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Values are again dearer and the market is firm: Spot, 1s. per lb.; afloat, 85s., c.i.f., paid; shipment, December, sharply dearer at 84s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—The only supplies located on spot are a parcel of rough-round, Continental quality and slightly wormy, for which 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., ex store, is wanted. No Shensi or Canton. The last shipment quotation for rough-round was at 3s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f., for ordinary quality, January shipment. No other descriptions are available at the source.

RUBBER.—Values have not been maintained at the increase recorded last week; moderate business has been done, the market closing steadier: Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 11½d.; December, 11½d.; January-March, 11½d.; April-June, 11½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Genuine Valencia is scarce on spot and nominal at 175s. per lb., ex store.

SENEGA.—The spot market is now much quieter, with the leading holder asking about 5s. per lb., ex store. There are isolated shipment offers from the source and re-sellers of parcels afloat at 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. A shipment offer is reported at 4s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Leading importers report that spot values for all descriptions are fully steady, with a fair business moving: Tinnevely leaves: No. 1, 8½d.; No. 2, 5d.; No. 3, 3½d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Tinnevely pods: Best pale hand-picked, 9d.; darker grades, 5½d. to 6d.; f.a.q., 4½d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Alexandrian pods: Prices for hand-picked are nominal; manufacturing quality, 6d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

SHELLAC.—At the good increase noted, the market is firm; shipment prices are considerably dearer. Spot, standard TN orange, 67s. 6d. to 70s. for arrival, TN, 94s. per cwt., c.i.f. nominal.

TRAGACANTH.—Quotations continue firm at former values; supplies show an improvement. Finest selected white ribbon, from 90; No. 1, white, £77 10s. to £80; No. 2, white, £65 to £70; No. 3, white, £55 to £57 10s.; pale leaf, £35; amber leaf, £25; red leaf, from £16 10s.; woody and hoggy, from £16 16s. All prices are per cwt., ex store, London.

WAXES.—**BEE'S:** Scarcity of supplies is marked, and high prices are quoted: Spot, from 175s. upwards; in bond, 160s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f. **CARNAUBA:** Fatty grey, 320s. nominal, nothing offered; chalky grey, 290s. per cwt., ex store. Shipment: December-January, fatty grey, 280s., c.i.f.; Primeira, shipment, February-March, 400s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS has been of no particular account, but most values are firm on account of the limited supplies on spot and the difficult conditions in most shipment markets.

ALMOND.—Makers' prices for expressed are dearer and firm, due to firm prices for almonds. Spot, cwt. lots, fully 3s. 9d.; smaller quantities, up to 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store. French, genuine bitter, firm at 10s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

ANISE (STAR).—Fair spot business at full prices; shipment quotations are also steady: Spot, tins in cases, 4s. 9d.; leads, if available, 5s.; drums, 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, December-January, tins in cases, 3s. 8d.; drums, if available, 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

AVOCADO PEAR.—Limited trade, with the spot value steady at 52s. 6d. per gallon, ex store.

BAY.—Average small parcel business, with dealers' prices steady at 5s. 4½d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

BERGAMOT.—Representatives of the Consortium, who asked for indications of new-crop prices, received reply that it is impossible to quote at present. Limited spot stocks of genuine oil are quoted firm at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Dealers' prices for spot are firm, and tending dearer. Spot, about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Only occasional shipment at from 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Dutch oil is firm and in small supply in London; rectified, 15s. per lb., landed and duty paid. Limited quantities are offered for shipment at 14s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

CASTOR.—The Ministry of Food controlled price for firsts is £43 10s. and for seconds £41 10s. per ton, naked at works. Repacked, in small quantities, carriage paid, would be at much higher prices.

CITRONELLA.—Prices for Ceylon oil are firm, and the supply is limited; demand for Java has been brisk. Ceylon, spot, drums, if available, 2s. 7½d.; smaller quantities, up to 3s. per lb.; shipment, drums, about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 3s.; smaller quantities, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, firm and dearer at 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., and this figure reported paid. Shipments from Ceylon during August, 1939, totalled 123,000 lb., valued at Rupees 71,300. Export during January-August, 1939, totalled 935,000 lb., valued at Rs. 651,000, compared with 1,097,000 lb., valued at Rs. 791,000 in the corresponding period of 1938.

COCONUT.—The controlled price issued by the Ministry of Food for refined deodorised is £25 7s. 6d., and for refined hardened deodorised, £29 17s. 6d. per ton, naked ex works. These prices refer to large bulk quantities. Distributors' prices for a few cwt., packed and carriage paid, would be at much higher figures.

EUCALYPTUS.—Stringent conditions continue on spot and prices are a matter for negotiation, but at high figures: 70 to 75 per cent. from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store; there are no quotations for higher-grade oils. The shipment market continues firm, but very little oil is offered: February-March quotations are dearer at from 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for 70 to 75 per cent. oil.

LAVENDER.—Grasse appears to have little to offer after what is reported to have been a brisk market for some weeks. Spot holders of finest quality 38 to 40 per cent. oil are not pressing for business, which would mean liquidation of their limited stocks; their present idea of value seems to be not less than 19s. to 20s. per lb., with lower-quality oils at cheaper prices. LAVANDIN is also a strong market, and the product has become quite fashionable; prices on spot are firm at 10s. 9d. (paid) up to 11s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

LEMON.—There are still no definite offers of Sicilian hand-pressed new-crop oil. Isolated speculative quotations suggest prices ranging from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., with no interest shown in London. The spot market is dull, with only limited supplies of genuine oil offering, quoted at about 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Californian oil, cold-pressed, quoted in sterling at 13s. 6d. at wharf; distilled, regular quality, 7s. 11d. per lb., at wharf, with the demand rather quieter.

LINSEED.—The controlled price for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works, is £36 10s. per ton. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities of crude or boiled, packed and carriage paid, would be at higher figures.

LEMONGRASS.—The recent increases have been followed by further jumps, and the source reports acute temporary shortage, due to recent abnormal purchases. The latest quotations reported are at about 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. On the basis of this figure spot values would be not less than 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

OLIVE.—The Ministry of Food controlled price paid by importers for large bulk quantities in 50-gallon drums is unchanged. Distributors' prices for a few gallons, packed in gallon tins, carriage paid, would be at about 10s. 6d. per gallon upwards.

PALMAROSA.—Spot values are firm at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., quantity on market negligible. Shipment quotations seem steadier, ranging from 9s. 4½d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Extremely small supplies of Singapore oil on spot, for which fully 25s. is wanted. Seychelles, in limited supply, is firm at 19s. upwards. No shipment offers of Singapore or Penang oil.

PEPPERMINT.—A brisk demand for Japanese oil continues, limited only by lack of normal supplies. Spot, firm at 7s. 6d. per lb. Some fair-sized parcels are due shortly in this country, and should relieve the position. There have been only limited offers for shipment, with prompt at 7s. per lb., c.i.f. There are re-sellers of December at 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. No Chinese oil is available on this market; shipment offers of December are at 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., and quite a good business is reported. American natural oil firm at 3 dollars per lb. for best brands, tins in cases, c.i.f. London; the cheapest quotations are at 2 dollars 85 cents, c.i.f. The London figures are 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

PETITGRAIN.—Not much business reported, and stocks remain small, while shipment quotations are difficult to negotiate. Spot, 7s. 7½d. to 8s. per lb., ex store. The last offers for shipment were at about 6s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., but these have since been withdrawn. A tentative offer for April-May shipment has been received.

ROSEMARY.—Tunis oil is firm on spot at about 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—The London market shows a further decline, and the present quotation is 60s. per cwt., in barrels, including tax, ex wharf. Liverpool, 62s. 6d. per cwt., nominal.

SASSAFRAS.—Only limited supplies of good-quality genuine oil: Values firm at from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

SPIKE.—Prices for spot oil vary widely according to quality. The finest is held firm at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store. Other grades are at lower figures.

SPEARMINT.—Not much business moving, but values steady. Spot, U.S.P., 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; shipment, 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

VETIVERT.—Market is quiet, but spot supplies of Bourbon are small and held for 20s. to 22s. per lb., ex store.

WORMSEED.—Values firm on spot, with up to 17s. per lb. reported paid for U.S.P. oil. Shipment quotations range from 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Canadian Chemical Industry

A REPORT on the economic conditions in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1939, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade (Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. net), contains the following trade information. The total value of imports of all classes of merchandise from all sources during 1938 was \$677 millions, of which \$119 millions was for goods shipped from the United Kingdom and \$425 millions from the United States of America. Canadian exports of all classes of goods in 1938 totalled \$957 millions, of which \$364 millions were destined to the United Kingdom and \$357 millions to the United States of America. Canadian imports of "Chemicals and allied products" during 1938 shipped from the United Kingdom amounted to \$6,947,216, while her imports of these classes of goods from the United States in the same year totalled \$22,333,431. Canadian exports of "Chemicals, etc.," in 1938 to the United Kingdom totalled \$5,031,528, and to the United States \$7,844,059. Total imports of chemicals and allied products declined from \$36.9 millions in the year ending March, 1938, to \$34.9 millions in the following year. Imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$7.7 millions in 1937-8 and nearly \$7 millions in 1938-9. In the same years imports from the U.S.A. declined from \$22.7 millions to \$21.8 millions. Germany was the next most important supplier in this group, and her imports declined from \$2.8 millions to less than \$2.3 millions.

Chemicals

The imports of some of the principal chemical and allied products in the years ending March 1938 and 1939, and the shares (in thousands of dollars) of the trade obtained by the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. are shown below:—

	Total		From United Kingdom		From U.S.A.	
	1937/8	1938/9	1937/8	1938/9	1937/8	1938/9
Acids	1,966	1,697	668	567	1,050	912
Nitrate of ammonia ..	376	529	371	524	4	2
Cellulose products ..	1,819	1,713	83	111	1,633	1,526
Drugs, medicines, etc.	3,489	3,371	846	857	2,028	1,967
Fertilisers	3,458	3,863	33	3	1,977	2,078
Glycerin	442	221	50	—	138	210
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc. ..	475	437	158	141	242	234
Soap	527	473	133	120	312	292
Sodium compounds ..	2,825	2,610	1,070	989	1,620	1,456

The Canadian chemical industry has grown rapidly and year by year is supplying a larger percentage of the requirements of the domestic market. Preliminary statistics for 1938 place the value of chemicals and allied products manufactured in Canada at \$145 millions, 2.6 per cent. less than the record total of 1937. The gross selling values of the different industries in the group in 1938 were:—

	Number of Plants	Gross Selling Value of Products at Works
Coal tar distillation	10	\$ 2,895,737
Acids, alkalis and salts	22	20,094,184
Compressed gases	30	3,753,600
Fertilisers	24	12,642,895
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	174	24,415,325
Paints, pigments and varnishes ..	84	24,355,615
Soaps and washing compounds ..	107	18,225,382
Toilet preparations	83	6,744,125
Inks	31	4,191,944
Hardwood distillation	5	682,260
Adhesives	18	1,915,685
Polishes and dressings	49	2,987,034
Miscellaneous	137	23,170,518
Total	774	145,074,313

Acids

Total imports of acids declined from a value of \$1,966,256 in the year ended March 1938 to \$1,697,486 in the following year. Imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$668,958 in 1937-8 and \$567,274 in 1938-9. In the same years imports from the U.S.A. declined from \$1,050,836 to \$912,920. Importations of the principal acids (in thousands of dollars) during the years ending March 1938 and 1939 were:—

	Total		From United Kingdom		From U.S.A.	
	1937/8	1938/9	1937/8	1938/9	1937/8	1938/9
Boric, in packages of not less than 25 lb.	91	59	1	1	90	57
Salicylic and acetylsalicylic	112	62	30	24	70	26
Citric	207	219	191	200	1	1
Stearic	218	138	165	98	6	2
Tartaric, crystals	172	172	100	100	1	—

Imports of tartaric acid crystals from Germany increased from 132,800 lb., valued at \$27,214, in 1937-8 to 180,207 lb., valued at \$36,305, in 1938-9, while imports from Italy declined from 240,889 lb. to 156,269 lb. The Canadian production of acids in 1938 (including acetic, hydrochloric, nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, stearic, lactic and cresylic) was valued at \$2.7 millions compared with \$3.5 millions in 1937.

Drugs and Medicines

Firms desirous of marketing drugs and medicines in the Dominion should study the Food and Drugs Act (Chapter 76 of the "Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927") and the amendments thereto. Under these it is illegal to "import, offer for sale, or sell any remedy represented by label or by advertisement to the general public as a treatment for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states named or included in Schedule A to this Act or in any amendment to such schedule." Schedule A lists a number of serious organic diseases and other physical conditions. There are also strictly enforced regulations covering the labelling of drugs and medicines, including the requirement that in most cases the label on the drug packet should have printed on it a complete list of the medical ingredients contained therein, "with a statement of the quantitative proportionate content of any ingredient named in the Schedule to the Proprietary Medicines Act, etc." A drug may be deemed to be mis-branded for a number of reasons, among which is "(e) if false or exaggerated claims are made for it upon the label or otherwise."

New Canadian Industries

The following extract from an article in the May issue of "Canadian Chemistry and Process Industries" furnishes particulars of new chemicals made in Canada in 1938 and during the past decade:—

"The tendency toward further diversification in chemical production in Canada continued during 1938, with new works opened by the W. C. Hardesty Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, for the manufacture of stearic and other fatty acids; by the Beamish Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Toronto, for the manufacture of lactic acid, and by the Nuodex Products of Canada, Ltd., Leaside, for production of metallic naphthenates. Formerly the entire Canadian requirements of these chemicals were imported. Within the past decade the following chemicals, in addition to the above, have been added to the 'made-in-Canada' list: acetic anhydride, calcium chloride, ferric chloride, hydrogen peroxide, calcium acid phosphate, sodium acid pyro-phosphate, disodium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, sodium chlorate, sodium silicate, sulphur monochloride, sulphur dichloride, liquid sulphur dioxide, perchlorethylene, trichlorethylene, pentasol acetate, vinyl acetate, elemental sulphur, phenol, cresol, metallic stearates, and a great number of fine chemicals. In 1938, the output value for this list of products amounted to \$3.5 millions."

A Pharmacist Visits Japan

DURING two recent months the writer travelled rather extensively through Manchukuo, Korea and Japan, combining business with pleasure. At Mukden, Manchukuo, he represented the Peking Union Medical College at a graduation ceremony in the Mukden Medical College, when fourteen young Chinese medical students received their doctorate degrees, after completing seven years' study. There was a sadness about the ceremony, because the educational authorities of Manchukuo have decreed that, from now on, only four years are to be spent in the study of medicine; comment is unnecessary. Mr. F. B. Crockart (the chief pharmacist), besides looking after three pharmacies in the hospital and teaching in the medical college, is treasurer of the hospital. We visited the Japanese Medical College and Hospital together, and I had the rare privilege of inspecting the fine pharmaceutical department, which takes care of 700 out-patient scripts per day.

Korea to Tokio

In Keijo (formerly Seoul), the capital of Korea, I spent a full day at the Severance Medical College. I found the pharmaceutical department cramped for space. Mr. Lee, the chief pharmacist, is a Korean trained in the United States. Four years ago the hospital pharmacy was reorganised and he was given the post of chief of the "Medical and Pharmaceutical Supply Co."—a wholesale organisation, independently financed and controlled, that supplies pharmaceuticals not only to the Severance Hospital, but also to hundreds of institutions and private practitioners throughout Korea. The stock of drugs and patent medicines was almost 100 per cent. Japanese. There is a pharmacy college in Keijo, at which 500 students are enrolled. The assistants in Severance Medical College—all Koreans who spoke Japanese—were all trained there and seemed efficient. I visited a town twenty-five miles west of Keijo to see the New Ilhan chemical works and spent a full day with Dr. Barat, a Hungarian chemist who had been teaching in a Shanghai College for twelve years before accepting the appointment in 1938 to be chief chemist at the New Ilhan works. All his assistants are Korean pharmacists, men of about thirty years of age, whom he assured me were excellent chemists. Three of them spoke English fairly well. Such items as mercurochrome, sulphanilamide, etc., were being prepared in fairly large quantities from crude chemicals imported from Japan. In Osaka I had a most interesting interview with one of the chiefs of the Takeda Pharmaceutical Works, who very diplomatically and courteously explained that at the present time it would be impossible for me to visit the laboratories unless I applied through the British Embassy in Tokio and had a special permit from the military authorities in Japan—British wholesale and manufacturing chemists, please note. In Kobe there is a college of pharmacy for women, with 450 students—over 100 per class—taking the official four-year course laid down by the Ministry of Education. The four-year course for women is condensed to three years for men, but though I asked many times in different Colleges I visited, I could not find out why. One director suggested that women required longer than men to study scientific subjects. I wonder what women pharmacists in Britain would have to say to this remark.

Scientific Institutions in Tokio

In Tokio I visited many scientific institutions—had I not been a member of Rockefeller Foundation, many doors would have been closed to me because I was British, the feeling against Britain being high in Japan. I was shown over the Institute of Public Health by the director. All his assistants are Japanese medical men who have spent some time abroad—most of them in Germany or the United States of America. Many departments, though equipped, are not yet functioning. A dozen graduate pharmacists, working in one of the well-equipped laboratories, were receiving instruction in food and water analysis. (The best students from the thirteen pharmaceutical Colleges in Japan are given the opportunity of taking a special one-year course at the Institute.) The director himself supervises the course, which is similar to the course in biochemical analysis of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Japanese Pharmacy Schools

I spent three days visiting pharmaceutical colleges. By mistake my taxi driver (a Korean) took me to the offices of the

"Japanese Pharmaceutical Journal," where I had a difficult time trying to understand a long discourse in Japanese by the assistant editor, who spoke no English. I felt he was saying something important, so I decided to bring in the chauffeur as interpreter—a job he did most successfully. I heard all about the "Journal," but, what was more important to me, I also secured a letter of introduction to the director of one of the seven pharmaceutical colleges in Tokio: The Tokio College of Pharmacy, where 500 young Japanese men study pharmacy for three years each. The director of the college spoke no English, so my Korean friend sat with us for an hour while I discussed pharmacy and pharmaceutical training in Japan. We inspected the building from the roof garden to the sub-basement. Classes are divided into two sections of seventy students each for laboratory work, and lectures are given to the whole 140 to 150 at one sitting. I met some of the students who were busy on organic chemistry experiments and automatically I was back at "The Square." I spent a whole day in the Tokio College of Pharmacy for Women, where there are 450 students who receive a four-year course in pharmacy and allied subjects, and on completion of the course receive a College diploma that is recognised by the Japanese Ministry of Education. They are then registered as pharmacists. Strange to say, all the directors and teachers in the women's colleges are men. The director smiled when I asked him how many years the young women worked as pharmacists before they married; after some thought he replied "Three." All students dress alike, and live out (there are no dormitories). They wear white smocks when working in the various laboratories, and have a special college badge. The classroom in which dispensing is taught to 100 students at a time is something I will always remember—everything was so neat and orderly. The benches for the students were new—one bench per student, with a spacious locker, well filled with essential apparatus, and a neat label, carrying the student's name, on each bench. I was surprised to find there are no less than seven colleges of pharmacy in Tokio alone. Here is the complete list:—

NAME	STUDENTS	NUMBER
Tokio College of Pharmacy	Men	500
Meiji College of Pharmacy	Men	500
Tokio College of Pharmacy	Women	450
Showa College of Pharmacy	Women	450
Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy	Women	450
Tei Ko Ku College of Pharmacy (Imperial) ..	Women	450
Tokio Women's Pharmacy College	Women	530

There are six colleges in other cities in Japan and Korea, as follows:—

CITY	STUDENTS	NUMBER
Kobe	Women	450
Osaka	Women	600
Nagoya	Men	500
Osaka	Men	500
Chosen, Korea	Men	500

The college year in Japan commences in April, so pharmacists receive their diplomas in March. I asked about salaries for graduates from the colleges and was told that they usually receive Yen 60.00 per month immediately after graduation. At present the currency in this country is fixed at 1 Yen = 1s. 2d. They thus receive £3 10s. per month in British currency.

The Largest Manufacturer

The leading pharmaceutical house in Japan is Sankyo, made famous many years ago by the work of the world-famous Dr. Takamine. I spent some time in the city offices of this huge establishment, which employs over 6,000 people in eight pharmaceutical and chemical works. I was introduced to the vice-president, and vouched for by two members of the house of peers (a Count and a Baron), but owing to war conditions the vice-president explained in perfect English that it would be impossible, unless I received a special permit from the military authorities, for me to visit their laboratories.—J. C. (10/10).

A Selected List of Familiar Preparations

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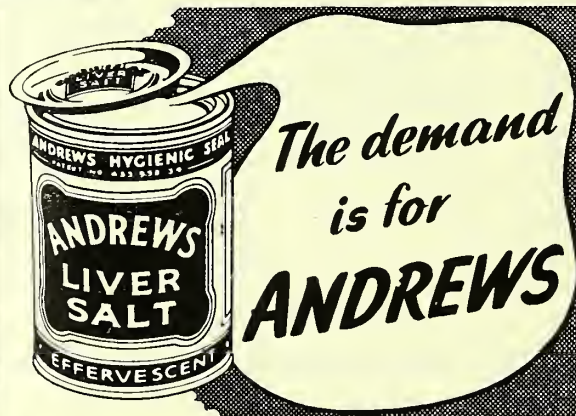
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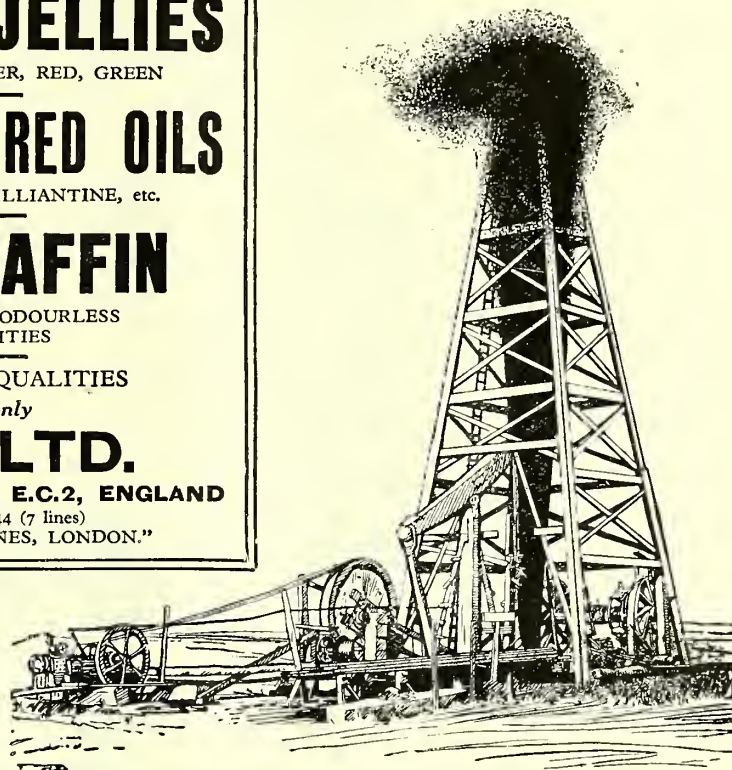
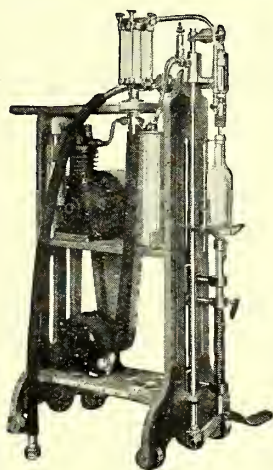
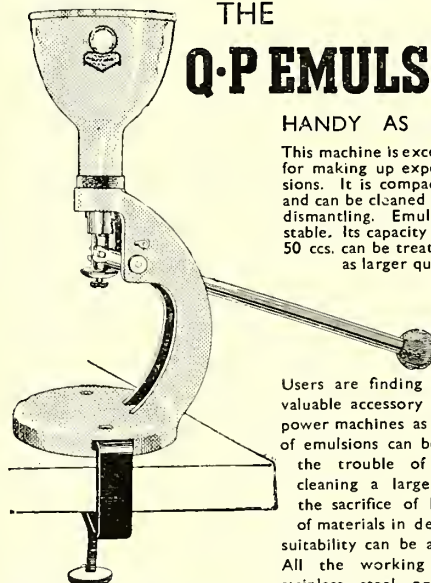
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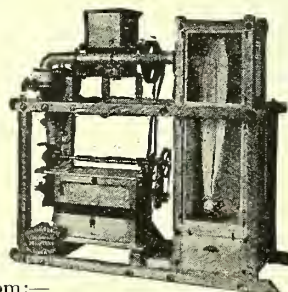
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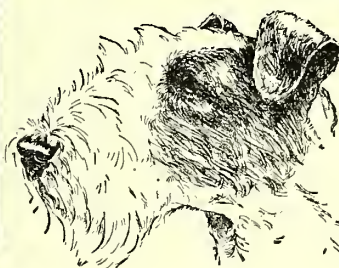
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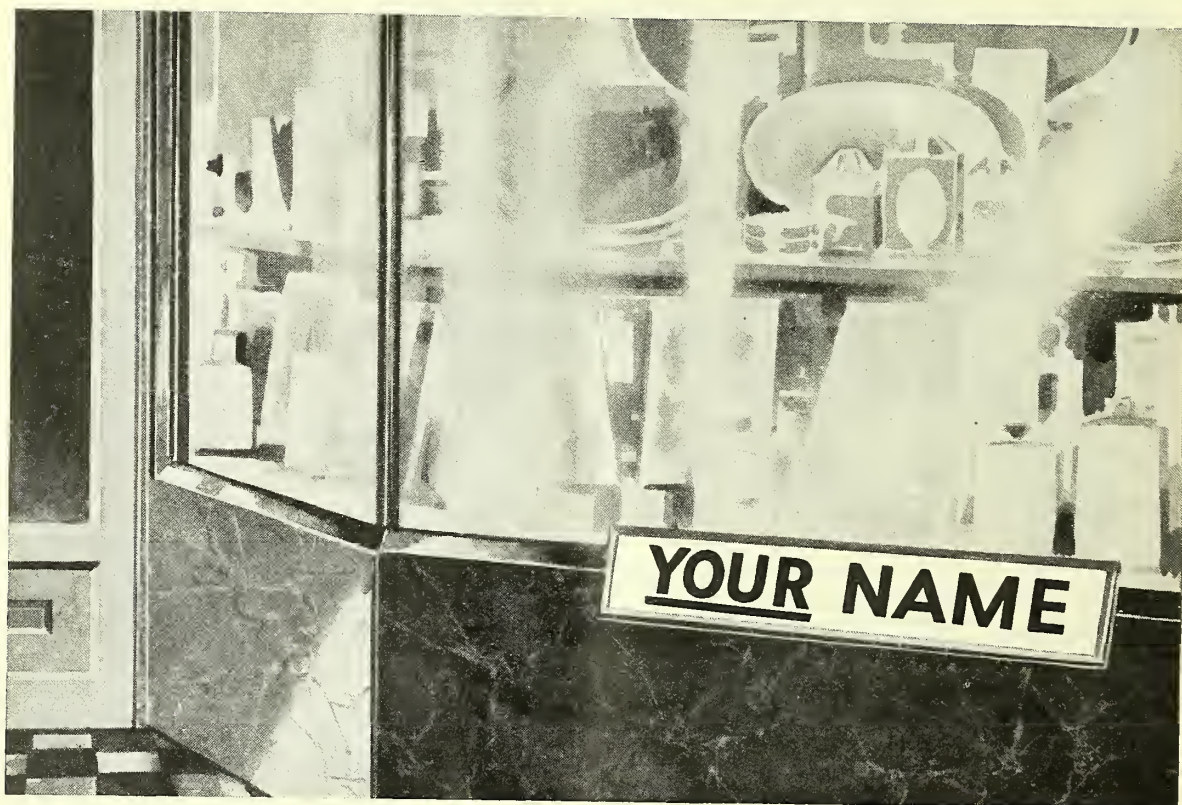
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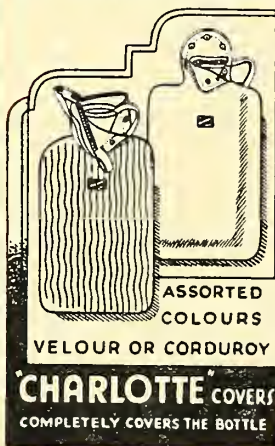
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